

HIBBARD TAXATION BILLS REJECTED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Leave to Withdraw to Three on Capital Used in Business, Franchise Tariffs and Property With Executors.

FAVOR EXEMPTIONS

No Opposition to Essex Request for More Money to Rebuild Old Chain Bridge at Amesbury.

The House committee on taxation reported today on practically all of the matters which it has been holding up. Several of these were bills introduced by Mayor Hibbard and each of his bills was turned down.

The committee gave Boston's chief executive "leave to withdraw" on his bill to provide that capital employed in business shall be subject to taxation in the same manner as merchandise; on the bill to provide that in determining the amount of the franchise tax of business corporations only the real estate and machinery which a corporation actually owns shall be taken into account; and on the bill to amend the law relative to assessments upon property in the hands of executors, administrators and trustees.

Other reports of the committee were as follows:

A bill to authorize collectors of taxes to charge fees for the making of written demands.

A bill to exempt from taxation in this state merchandise, machinery and animals owned by residents of this commonwealth but situated in another state, and to make subject to taxation such property owned by non-residents of this state but situated in this state.

Next General Court, on the bill to authorize modifications of taxes assessed on legacies and successions.

Leave to withdraw on the bill to require corporations not paying taxes to furnish statements of the amount of their property and their claim under the law of exemption.

Chairman Moody Kimball and James C. Poor of the Essex county commissioners were before the committee on House rules on their petition to be allowed to raise more money for rebuilding the historic chain bridge across the Merrimack river in the town of Amesbury. Last year the Legislature appropriated \$40,000 for reconstructing this bridge, but the advocates for a restoration in form of the ancient chain suspension bridge got an amendment inserted requiring that the new bridge should not be constructed unless it followed the lines of the old structure with suspension chains instead of a truss span.

The amount asked for remained at \$40,000. On opening bids it was found that the lowest bidder figured the cost at \$37,000 and the commissioners therefore came to the Legislature with the request that the amount to be allowed them be increased to \$38,000. This bridge is the one renowned in prose and verse by Harriet Prescott Spofford, whose birthplace adjoins it at Deer island. No opposition and hearing closed.

The committee gave a hearing to Frederick H. Stimson on his petition to admit a bill relative to the liability of street railway companies in suits for damages. Mr. Stimson said his bill had long been recognized in the administration of equity proceedings by the courts. He believed that the railroad companies which do not improve their equipment should no longer get off scot free because of mortgages, in case of accident or because of notice of suit. Hearing closed.

In the committee on railroads the holding bill was discussed pro and con, and the committee adjourned without action at the call of the chair. The committee is divided; there will be majority and minority reports, and two bills will come from the committee. It is anticipated that another meeting may be held either this afternoon or tomorrow.

LIGHT AND POWER EXPERTS CONVENE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Young's pier is wonderfully decorated with countless electric lights for the annual convention of the delegates representing the electric light and power companies of the United States, which began today and will last until Saturday noon. The electric light and power companies are not alone represented, the manufacturers of electrical supplies of all kinds sending delegates.

The building in the pier to be used for the convention has been partially given over for exhibition purposes and a very attractive as well as educational display of apparatus pertaining to the use of electricity has been prepared. The illumination of the pier at night will be extremely striking.

Many Boston men are here, including C. L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston and W. H. Atkins, general superintendent of the same company.

PRESIDENT CLICKS GOLD KEY OPENING GREAT YUKON FAIR

Mr. Taft, in the White House, Sends an Electric Flash Across the Continent to Waiting Multitude.

UNFURLS BIG FLAG

WASHINGTON—With a key of gold, studded with nuggets from the first mine of the Klondike, President Taft, in the East room of the White House, this afternoon at 3 o'clock started the wheels of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle. After the message had been flashed across the continent and the response received from the far Pacific coast, President Taft in a brief address voiced the hope that the exposition would be a great success. The fair he was certain would reflect not only credit upon the enterprise, push and business foresight of the men who planned it and built it, but would give to the whole world a more intimate knowledge of the marvelous resources of the great country beyond the Rockies. The development of that vast territory, wonderful as it has been, he said, was but the promise of the prosperity to come.

The key pressed by Mr. Taft let loose a large American flag at the top of a towering fir tree, started the wheels whirling in Machinery Hall, opened the throttles of two giant steam whistles, and, finally, snapped the shutter of a huge camera focused to embody the entire scene on the grounds.

The President sent the following telegram of congratulation to J. E. Chibberg, president of the exposition company:

"I congratulate you and your associates on this auspicious opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and I congratulate the people of the great Northwest on the courage and enterprise they have shown in bringing it forth. The exposition, designed as it is to exploit the natural resources and marvelous wealth of Alaska and the development of trade and commerce on the Pacific slope, should appeal, not only to the people of the West, but to the people of the country at large. I trust it will fully meet the expectations of those to whose untiring energy it owes its birth, and that it will prove a source of instruction and education to its thousands of visitors."

"W. H. TAFT."

Senator Piles of Washington made the response on behalf of the exposition and Pacific coast as follows:

"I have been commissioned to tender to the President of the United States the sincere thanks of the people of the Pacific coast for the honor that he has done us in touching the electric key which has unfurled the flags and set in motion the machinery of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which opens in perfect readiness at the time appointed, and which has thus, at the outset, scored a success not achieved by any other exposition."

"This exposition will give an ocular demonstration of the empire that has grown up in a wilderness in less than 75 years. Railroads have tunneled the supposedly impassable mountains. Our commerce is borne upon every sea and our products are found in every mart of trade. Cities, towns and villages have sprung into existence as if by magic."

"It has long been our desire to call attention, in a concrete and attractive way, to the amazing progress that has been made in the Pacific Northwest since the first white woman took up her abode amid the rude surroundings of that remote wilderness—a progress, considering adverse conditions, that has no parallel in history."

"The exposition, while not designed for the purpose of commemorating historical events, will, nevertheless, recall our discovery of the Oregon country; its early settlement; the prolonged dispute over (Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

DENIES INJUNCTION AGAINST CHARLES RIVER BASIN BOARD

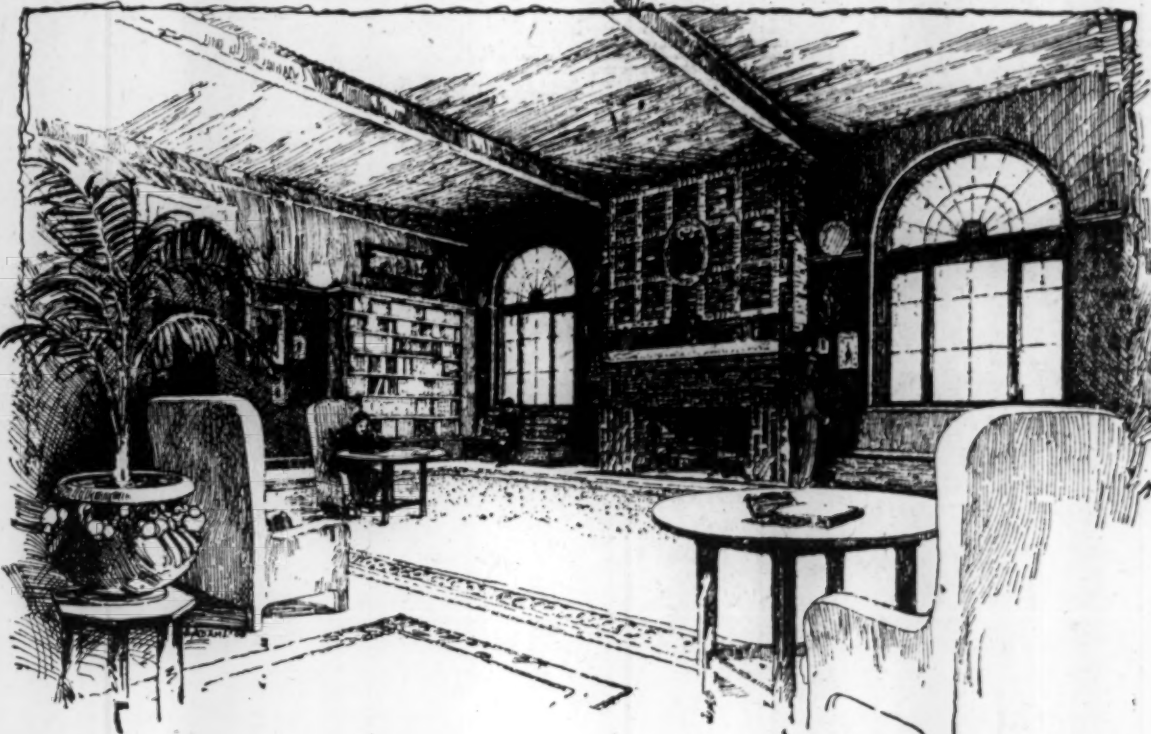
Full Bench of Supreme Court Today Dismisses Crocker Application to Prevent Flooding of Flats Through the Use of Present Big Lock.

A bill brought by George G. Crocker and others against the Charles river basin commission, seeking an injunction to restrain the defendants from increasing the depth of the water over the flats owned by the complainants, by maintaining a dam as required by the act of 1903 as amended by the act of 1906, was dismissed by the full board of the supreme court today.

Before the closing of the dam the complainant, at low tide, could dig deposits of sand and gravel that were under a thin layer of mud, and by maintaining the dam the depth of water is so increased over the flats that they cannot get the deposits of sand and gravel.

They contended that the acts of the commissioner, under the statute, con-

Technology Is to Have a New Union Building



LOUNGING ROOM OF THE PRESENT TECH UNION, TRINITY PLACE. The building has proved inadequate to the needs of the students and a fund to erect a larger one is now being raised. The site of the proposed clubhouse has not yet been selected and its choice will depend upon the financial plans for the new Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MASSACHUSETTS Institute of Technology is to have a new Tech Union building. The present quarters are inadequate and prominent alumni have formed the Walker fund, as a result of which a new union building will be erected. The new building will include every feature of a high-class modern social club.

The fund for the new building has now reached \$125,000, which is at interest. The erection of the building will commence as soon as a suitable site can be secured in accord with the plans for the greater Technology which have been under advisement by the architectural department for some time. The building will be three stories high.

The plans for the new Technology Union call for a large building of concrete or brick, modeled a good deal after the Harvard Union, but will include conveniences which are to be found in no other college union in the United States. The principal feature of the clubhouse will be the swimming pool and large gymnasium. This pool will be equipped with modern filtering apparatus, showers and dressing rooms. The gymnasium will be modern in every way, and have all of the latest apparatus.

The committee in charge of the erection of the union is composed of the following members of the faculty and alumni organization: Chairman, Prof. H. W. Taylor, '84; treasurer, Charles M. Baker, '78; secretary, Prof. Edward Charles A. Winslow, '98; Prof. R. A. Richards, '68; Everett Moss, John L. Bachelder, Jr., '90; Thomas Hibbard, '75;

William B. Thurber, '80, and Albert F. Berniz, '93.

The present building has been open about a year. It is run by student committees appointed to take care of the various branches of the work.

The lower floor is taken up with the dining hall, which will accommodate over 200. The average daily attendance is about 1500. On the second floor the lounging room takes up about three quarters of the floor space, the rest being divided into small dining rooms for student organizations. The lounging room is as comfortable as possible, and a complete list of magazines is kept on file.

The third floor is divided into small offices for the various student organizations, such as the Tech, the newspaper, Technique, the Year Book, the Tech show, athletic association and so on.

HOW RAILROADS RUN TRAINS WHILE RAISING THEIR TRACKS

Work of Abolishing the Grade Crossing at Malden Accomplished by the Boston & Maine Without Interruption of Traffic on Western Division.

Just how a railroad company changes the grade of its tracks without interrupting its traffic is a matter that has aroused many questions among the riding public.

The work of raising the Boston & Maine railroad's tracks through Malden has been a source of considerable interest to large numbers of spectators who congregated daily about the work. Although this part of the process of abolishing the Pleasant street grade crossing is now practically completed, Roadmaster Louville Curtis will continue to keep a large gang of men busy for some time in dressing and surfacing the new road bed. A satisfactory roadbed demands almost as constant and particular care as a productive garden. It is not the product of a few weeks, but of at least one year.

Before the work at Malden was inaugurated many people questioned the statement that the railroad proposed to operate over tracks that were being simultaneously raised to a maximum of 5½ feet. This work was carried on by the western division's spare track gangs with headquarters at South Lawrence, and was accomplished with marked rapidity and

with very little interference to railroad traffic.

Two work trains of baby dump cars hauled the filling from gravel pits on the southern division at South Peabody. As carried on at Malden the gravel was dumped both sides of the track to be raised. It is an absolute rule among track men that the maximum lift at one time should not exceed nine inches. The stretch of track to be raised at one lift varies with the number of the lifting gang, but best results are obtained when not over 250 feet are worked.

The work at Malden, owing to the large number of trains, has been particularly difficult. With the exception of the Medford branch, all Western division traffic passes through Malden, which means that there are only a very few minutes between trains. But as soon as a train has passed, hand jacks raised the rails about every 50 feet. The track is then lifted bodily and the shoveling gang begins throwing and pushing the dumped gravel under the lifted ties. During the rush of this work very little attention is paid by the foreman to the level of the rails; the important thing is to keep some degree of the proper alignment, whether it be tangent or curved. A train running at moderate speed will ride rails of very uneven surface, but poor alignment is usually hazardous for trains moving at the lowest speed. Good temporary alignment de-

(Continued on Page Four, Column Five.)

CARPENTERS QUIT WORK IN BOSTON

One Thousand Strike Today When the Demand for All-Year Saturday Half Holiday Is Ignored.

Journeymen carpenters in Greater Boston to the number of several hundred are on strike today. Failure in their demand for a Saturday half-holiday all the year round with pay as before, is the cause of the strike.

About two weeks ago the council issued its ultimatum to contractors and builders, June 1 being the time set for an answer. About 40 of the largest contractors of Boston proper have acceded to the demand, but several builders in outlying towns have refused.

Tuesday morning a committee of the carpenters will meet the builders who have failed to give the desired holiday and it is believed that an amicable agreement will be perfected.

The striking carpenters number about one sixth of the total of union carpenters in Greater Boston.

ALDRICH TO FORCE NIGHT SESSIONS IN TARIFF DISCUSSION

WASHINGTON—Night sessions will be added to the Senate. The hours of meeting, beginning tomorrow, will probably be from 10:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. and from 8 p. m. to not later than 11 p. m.

A committee report fixing these hours was laid over until tomorrow on an objection by Senator Culberson, but Mr. Aldrich said he would move this evening to adjourn until 10:30 Wednesday, and in the afternoon he would move a night session. There seems to be no doubt that he will be supported by a large majority of the Senate.

While the committee report was being discussed today Mr. Aldrich said he hoped it would be necessary to have night sessions for longer than a week. Mr. Bailey proposed that Mr. Aldrich expect to tire out the Senate. The latter denied this, and said it would be necessary to ask for even longer sessions.

"If the senator proposes," said Mr. Bailey, "to make this a test of human endurance with a view to expediting action on the bill, he will find that no time will be gained by that maneuver. I hope he will withdraw the threat."

Some of the senators complained that the long hours under the order would deprive them of time in which to attend to their correspondence.

Senator Beveridge made the optimistic declaration that the fact that they could not begin until midnight would not prevent some of the senators from digging through the records for facts to be used next day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON—Senator Cummins of Iowa today presented in the Senate a substitute for the income tax bill which was formerly introduced by him. It proposes a tax upon incomes over \$5000 of 2 per cent, both on individuals and corporations. It is provided, however, that where an income is partly derived from investments in corporations, the individual may be exempted from paying tax upon the receipts from that source.

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BUNKER HILL DAY IS BEING PLANNED IN CHARLESTOWN

Wild West Show Parade Is Sought as One of the Attractions for Celebration of June Seventeenth.

COMMITTEES BUSY

Charlestown will celebrate the "Last of June" as usual with parades, band concerts, open house, and all the other ceremonies that go with the anniversary of the historic battle of Bunker Hill.

It is possible that there will be three parades this year, although one in the morning will not be under the general celebration auspices. For this parade the Carnival Association has been endeavoring to get the consent of a Wild West show which is expected to play at the Park square grounds in Boston to allow a corps of cowboys and rough riders to participate.

The organizations invited to appear in the afternoon parade are as follows: Charlestown Cadets, City Guard and Artillery, Veteran Fireman's Association, Ancient Order of Hibernians, High School Cadets, Abraham Lincoln Post, Sons of Veterans, Ensign Worth Bagley and Col. Fred B. Bogan Camps, United Spanish War Veterans, and the Ninth Regiment Association. A large detachment of sailors and marines from the navy yard are also expected to appear.

Two band concerts on the "night before" will be under the supervision of the city committee. One will take place at Charlestown Heights and the other at Winthrop square. Baseball games for the championship of the city for a purse of \$50 will be opened to teams of Charlestown, and will be played at the playgrounds.

In the evening of the seventeenth a beautiful electric pageant entitled "Gems of the World," which will include sixteen floats, will appear on the street, as is the custom. In addition to the illuminated floats there will be additional cars for the musicians of the parade.

The "night before" banquet of the Literary Union is expected to surpass anything the union has held thus far. They have secured a number of well-known speakers for the affair. Among those who will participate in the event are Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, who will speak on the "Commonwealth"; Mayor Hibbard, "The City of Boston"; the Rev. J. M. Pendergast, "The Church"; James A. Fayne, "The Day We Celebrate"; Denis A. McCarthy, who will read his unpublished poem, "On the Bunker Hill Battle Ground," and Congressman Keliher, who will speak on "The United States."

MASONS MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA

Most Worshipful Dana J. Flanders, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, is in Philadelphia today to attend a conference of grand masters of craft Masonry east of the Mississippi river, the foundation for which was laid when 14 grand masters met in Boston last October during the jubilee of St. John's Lodge.

This conference was asked for by the grand master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Since that session, when there was an interchange of ideas among the dignitaries respecting the welfare of the fraternity in the jurisdictions represented, a new idea has been evolved. During the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Indiana last week, in Indianapolis, that body instructed the newly elected grand master, William H. Marker, to send a delegate to the conference and to present the proposal to organize a general Grand Lodge of the United States.

It is said at the Masonic Temple today that while the proposition of a national lodge is not mentioned in the preliminary call for the conference, it may be considered.

It is said unofficially among Masonic circles that grand masters and representatives of grand lodges will be asked to carry back the proposal to their jurisdictions for consideration. The plan contemplates a second meeting, national in its scope, in which all jurisdictions will be represented, and will report the decisions of their grand lodges.

GLIDDEN PLANNING FLIGHT TO CANADA TO SECURE TROPHY

Accompanied by Two Companions Boston Aeronaut Will Attempt to Land Near City of Montreal.

READY THIS MONTH

Hopes to Make the Trial Within a Few Weeks, but Will Wait Until Prevailing Winds Shift Their Course.

Some time during the present month the first attempt to cross the Canadian line in a balloon is to be made by three Boston men, Charles J. Glidden, the well-known aeronaut and automobilist, Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard University and Jay B. Benton. They will make their start from Pittsfield in the balloon Massachusetts and endeavor to remain in the air for something like 20 hours at the end of which time they expect to be well over the Canadian border on their trip to the city of Montreal.

That portion of the flight across the northern section of this country will be made at night, the start being scheduled for early evening, thus affording them 10 or more hours of darkness for their trial. This is because of the fact that the night hours being steadier in temperature, and thereby having less effect on the gas, are more favorable for the successful management and manipulation of balloons than are those of the daytime.

This trip will be the first endeavor of any American aeronaut to win the beautiful trophies which have been offered by the Canadian government, the Aero Club of Canada and a Montreal newspaper for the first balloonists from the United States who shall land within five miles of the city of Montreal.

It was at first proposed to make the start from St. Johnsbury, Vt., but this was made impossible because of the inability of securing the necessary amount of gas of the quality required, and Pittsfield was selected as the next most desirable point of ascension. The Massachusetts takes 56,000 cubic feet of gas.

The party will supply themselves with provisions sufficient to last them two days in order to escape landing among the Canadian forests far from a base of supplies.

Mr. Glidden is very enthusiastic over the prospects of the Canadian flight, and declares his belief that even should his attempt this month fail to accomplish its purpose, some one during the coming season will succeed in the undertaking.

The exact date of the trip cannot be determined because of the necessity of taking advantage of the best conditions for such an undertaking. Mr. Glidden is one of the most cautious of aeronauts, and never will he leave the ground unless all conditions are favorable. He declared today that the winds must shift from their present course to a great extent before the Canadian trip will be attempted, but from his study of the conditions he expects favorable winds within the next two or three weeks.

Zeppelin Informs Kaiser of Berlin Flight in July

BERLIN—Count Zeppelin intends to fly in his airship to Berlin to visit the Emperor. The trial he hopes to make in about six weeks.

This was admitted by the count himself today in reply to a telegram sent by the Kaiser to the great inventor (Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

SHIPP CONTEMPT CASE POSTPONED

WASHINGTON—Leave to file a petition for a rehearing of the contempt case against Capt. James Shipp, ex-sheriff of Chattanooga, Tenn., and the five men accused with him of complicity in the lynching of Ed Johnson, was granted today by the supreme court of the United States. The matter will now go over until the October term of court.

The defendants were brought into court a few minutes before the entry of the justices, and were seated just in front of the bench. At their head walked Shipp, tall and erect.

Solicitor-General Bowers moved sentence, and then Attorneys Clift, Chamlee and Shepard, representing the defendants, requested permission to file petitions for a rehearing. Chief Justice Fuller announced that sentence would be deferred. Counsel were granted 30 days' time in which to file their formal petition.

The men will be again released on bond.

U. S. SUPREME COURT ADJOURNS. WASHINGTON—No important decisions were handed down in the United States supreme court today. Court adjourned until Oct. 11.

Have the Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address?

Subscribers need only to keep this office informed as to their whereabouts and the address will be changed as often as desired.

Send Notice to the Circulation Department

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

CANADA HEARTILY WELCOMES AUSTRALASIAN DELEGATES

Representatives on Way to Imperial Press Conference, Which Opens in London June 7, Talk on Imperialism and British-Owned Steamship and Cable Lines.

Eleven of the Australasian delegates to the London Imperial Press conference have passed through Canada en route for the mother country, and an equal number of others went around the world the other way, joining forces with the representatives from India and South Africa. Of the eleven crossing Canada, seven were accompanied by their wives, and throughout their journey across the sister colony the visitors were most heartily welcomed.

Several of these prominent journalists have already made a strong stand in their own communities for the advancement of imperialism, and their enthusiastic reception throughout the Dominion was largely due to this and to the further fact that their mission in London is to consult on methods of furthering the progress of the empire in all ways open to their profession.

Mr. Thomas of Adelaide, South Australia, was official spokesman during the journey and besides the two main subjects discussed (those of the "all red steamship route" and the "all British cable communication") Mr. Thomas was strong on the questions of imperial defense and closer trade relations between Canada and Australia.

The speeches delivered in the various provincial capitals indicate the readiness of Canadians to endorse these undertakings. In the extreme western and eastern provinces the indications were, perhaps, that the steamship propositions received most attention, while the central provinces showed greater interest in the cable communication.

At the Canadian capital the civic speeches were almost entirely devoted to the "all British cable" question.

At the capital the visitors were also received by the Dominion Parliament, being invited to the prorogation ceremonies and to luncheon in the parliamentary cafe, where members of both political parties were present.

Mr. Berkeley of the New Castle Herald, Australia, speaking on the imperial defense situation in several of the Canadian cities, explained that "Australia as a whole in its variance from New Zealand and Victoria, in its attitude toward the imperial navy question must not be accredited with any lack of loyalty or loyalty." "It is felt that money for purposes of defense can be laid out to better advantage for the empire by strengthening Australian defenses and building up a naval force along her own coasts which will leave Britain free from the necessity of colonial defense in time of war should such unfortunately occur."

Trade relations between the two colonies also were discussed by the newspaper men. As Mr. Thomas put it, "It is regrettable that the two great members of the empire should be prevented by tariffs from taking the productions of each other." "The differences in seasons between the two countries comes in here. We can send you fresh fruit when you want it most; you can send the same when it is scarce with us. There must be many other lines of produce in respect of which reciprocity would be of advantage and we can see no reason why Canada and Australia should not enter into a treaty without waiting for the development of a larger imperial policy of preference."

In London the Australian delegation, accompanied by 15 Canadian delegates,

will meet the other half of their party which has been traveling eastward, and the representatives from India from South Africa, and one delegate from the West Indies, 37 colonial representatives in all.

The Imperial Press conference opens on Monday, June 7, at the foreign office in London and extensive arrangements have been made to welcome and entertain the journalists before and during the days devoted to the real work of the conference.

The length of the new cable proposed is 4000 nautical miles and the cost is estimated at about £1,000,000. The Pacific cable has been planned to provide the first section of the contemplated Imperial connection and the most urgent need is to connect Barnfield with London by a line across Canada, which shall be controlled by the state to insure immunity from interruptions. With a state owned Atlantic cable added, uninterrupted communication will be established between Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

AMBASSADOR REID GREETES CHEMISTS

LONDON—A reception was given by American Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at Dorchester House on Monday evening in honor of the American delegates to the international chemistry congress. Several hundred guests attended, including practically all the American delegates and their ladies, many foreign delegates, representatives of the diplomatic corps and resident Americans. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid were assisted in receiving their guests by J. Ridgley Carter, secretary of the embassy, and Mrs. Carter, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. John H. Gibbons, and the Third Secretary and Mrs. Arthur Orr.

PRINCE VON BULOW SAID TO BE SEEKING NEW ALLIANCES

Believed Government's Chief Desire Is to Gain Time—It Is Understood That New Program of Indirect Taxation Includes Introduction of Duty on Matches.

BERLIN—The Reichstag having adjourned until June 15, and Prince Bulow having had his audience of the Emperor, it now seems certain that the government is chiefly desirous of gaining time. It is explained that the government has ready its substitutes for the rejected indirect taxes, but has not yet worked out fresh proposals of direct taxation.

The admission that the government has not endeavored to construct a fresh scheme of direct taxation only confirms the belief that Prince Bulow is feeling his way toward fresh alliances. He is at least trusting that something will turn up by the 15th of June, and it is not at all likely that he will dissipate the advantages of the month's respite by premature disclosures. The Cologne Gazette has given out a tentative sketch of parliamentary possibilities, the gist of which is that the Reichstag should solve its scruples regarding direct and indirect taxation by voting \$100,000,000 of indirect taxation in a single "portmanteau bill," which should, however, take effect only after the subsequent voting of an adequate amount of direct taxation.

There is reason to believe that the Liberal and Radical leaders have consented without prejudice to their future action, to the launching of this proposal, but there is not the least evidence that the Conservatives and the Center would give binding pledges.

It is understood that the government's new proposals of indirect taxation include an increase of the duty on coffee and the introduction of a duty on matches.

The duty on coffee has stood for many

NEW CHINESE LINE WILL TAP RICH AND POPULOUS SECTION

Six-Hundred-Mile Link of the Hankow-Ching-tu Railroad Will Be Constructed by Germans.

TO NAME ENGINEER

BERLIN—The sop which has been seized avidly by the German financiers in lieu of the coveted Canton-Hankow loan of \$15,000,000 is the practical dominance of the construction of some 600 miles of the Hankow-Ching-tu railroad, which it is believed will afford richer opportunities for German enterprise. This line taps a populous and prosperous country tributary to the Canton-Hankow railroad line, which has been consistently regarded as a British sphere of influence. It runs through the rich riparian section of Hupeh province, along the north bank of the Yang-tse, into Szechuen, of which Ching-tu is the chief city and mart not directly on the river.

The German group of capitalists will nominate the chief engineer for the original undertaking of the line to Ching-tu, a distance of some 600 miles. If this line is extended subsequently it is understood that a British or French engineer will be appointed.

This practically gives the Germans a sphere of railroad activity distinct from that of the British and French, but so situated that the growth and development of one will contribute to the prosperity of the other. From Ching-tu an enormous traffic comes down a branch of the Yang-tse to that river, which is the trunk line of communication between the interior provinces of Szechuen, Yunnan, Hupeh, Hunan and Kweichow and the coast. Ching-tu and much of the country tributary to it will give a great deal of its seaward traffic to the rail instead of relying upon the circuitous route by water.

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Argentina Has Wonderful Rocking Stone

Rock Left on a Pivot Moves Sufficiently to Crack Nut When Wind Is Blowing Moderately.



ROCKING STONE, TANDIL, ARGENTINA. Interesting scenery of South America, near Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Piedra Movediza (moving stone) is one of the greatest wonders of South America, and is never overlooked by enterprising tourists. It is a 10-hour ride southwest of Buenos Aires by the Great Southern railway to Tandil, where the rock is situated. It is the custom of tourists to spend the night at Tandil, for they generally prefer the day trip from Buenos Aires, thereby getting the benefit of the unique scenery.

For miles around stretch the pampas, where the only vegetation is grass. Herds of cattle can be seen feeding all the way from Buenos Aires, and sometimes a few llamas are passed.

The monotony of the plains near Tandil is broken by several ranges of

hills in which is found the Piedra Movediza.

This wonderful freak is located a few miles out of Tandil and is said to weigh from 80 to 100 tons. It is so perfectly balanced on a slanting height that a nut can be cracked, or a bottle broken when placed on the rock near its resting point,

if the wind is blowing with its usual force at the time. A man can easily move it enough to make an observer think that it is about to topple off to the depths below. It is generally believed that this rock was left as it now is by some great glacier that passed over that section of South America centuries ago.

PRESS INVITED TO VISIT YILDIZ SAY LABOR WASTED

CONSTANTINOPLE—By special invitation a number of representatives of the Turkish and foreign press recently visited Yildiz Park. The general impression was disappointing, for, even after making every allowance for recent neglect, it was evident that the carelessness and waste of labor, which were characteristic of the old regime, had long reigned within the precincts of the palace.

No one was allowed to penetrate beyond the second wall enclosing the private gardens, nor permitted to enter the kiosks, which are all sealed up. The park is magnificent and of great extent, with masses of trees making lovely glades. Among the trees are numbers of flowering acacias, judas trees, and white and pink hawthorns, but as few of them are more than 30 years old none are of any size. The celebrated menagerie is empty, also the kennels, private dogs, including some white Pomeranians, which were mad with delight when spoken to. The stables are nearly empty, containing only about 40 second-rate horses and two zebras. Only a large collection of cats and some Indian pheasants remain. In an enclosure are also a number of gazelles.

There are several lakes and artificial brooks, but they are full of muddy water, on which are a number of curious water-fowl, including swans. The aviaries are empty, also the dairy. All the stables and kennels are beautifully built and devoted to forcing grapes, peaches, and all kinds of fruit, but I was told that owing to the confusion last winter they were not used. I particularly noticed the absence of any attempt at forming gardens round the kiosks. Except for a few geraniums, the park has been left to nature. Meanwhile, as no gardeners are at work, with the present dry weather and no watering everything is going to pieces. Now every one says that the inner garden contains wonders. Time will show. The park paths are deep with dust. Motors were allowed to go anywhere and people were permitted to bring cameras, but after half an hour the police took them away.

From accounts given by officers who visited and searched the palace itself, the same lack of order and method prevailing in the gardens seems to have characterized the internal arrangements of the ex-Sultan's favorite abode. Worthless bric-a-brac was displayed side by side with objects of great beauty and antiquity, and a general absence of artistic taste was evident everywhere.

TO MAKE SURVEY OF BOUNDARY

Member of International Commission Begins the Survey Between New Brunswick and the State of Maine.

ST. STEPHEN, N. B.—Dr. W. F. King, chief astronomer of Canada and member of the international boundaries commission, has begun the demarcation of the boundary between New Brunswick and the state of Maine, through the waters of the St. Croix river and Passamaquoddy bay. This is considered one of the most intricate pieces of work which has devolved upon the commission.

Where Passamaquoddy bay opens into the Bay of Fundy nearly all the islands are Canadian territory, even Grand Manan island, which geographically lies nearer to the coast of Maine than to any Canadian province, and as the recent treaty negotiations call for equal riparian rights in all international boundary waters, where previously existing rights will not be invaded thereby, the adjustment at this point is felt to require very careful survey work.

MAKING PREPARATIONS FOR FRANKFURT AERO EXHIBITIONS

To Begin July 10 and Last Until October 10—Racing Events and Practical Demonstrations of All Kinds of Flying Machines to Be Features.

FRANKFURT, Germany—Elaborate preparations are under way for the aero exhibition which will be held in Frankfurt, Germany, from July 10 to Oct. 10.

Racing events, exhibitions and practical demonstrations in connection with all kinds of flying apparatus will be the features of the summer's program. For the races a number of prizes have been offered. The Opel Motor Works near Frankfurt and the Frankfurt municipal council have each announced that they will give prizes of 20,000 marks for the various events. The Electron chemical factory at Greisheim has come forward with an arrangement by which it has agreed to supply hydrogen for the inflation of the balloons on the exhibition grounds free to the amount of 35,314 cubic feet a day. This offer is especially acceptable as hydrogen is generally difficult to obtain in such large quantities.

It will be conveyed to the exhibition grounds in specially designed tank cars.

The new Parsival balloon, famous for its recent trip at Bitterfeld, will be used as a passenger conveyance. Aeroplanes will also make flights and for this purpose a large flat field has been selected. Veisen and Wright planes will be demonstrated.

For the exhibition of the large inflated balloons the new Frankfurt Festhalle will be used. This is 430 feet long and has an average width of 215 feet. It is thought that this will provide ample room for the flotation of the large balloons. In addition to this there will be four other halls, one especially constructed to house the enormous Zeppelin airship. The Rhinisch-Westphalian Aero-nautic Society will also erect a special structure for their new motor balloon.

RESOLUTION BY BOARD OF TRADE

Text of the Message From Montreal to Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Empire at Sydney.

MONTREAL—The resolution agreed upon by the board of trade to be proposed at the forthcoming meeting of the chambers of commerce of the empire at Sydney is as follows:

Whereas the fourth and fifth congresses of the chambers of commerce of the empire expressed the opinion that the bonds of the empire would be materially strengthened by a mutually beneficial commercial policy, it is the opinion of this congress that it is to the interests of the empire that steps shall be taken towards consummating such an arrangement, and that the advantages should be urged upon his Majesty's governments in the United Kingdom and the various colonies and dependencies of granting preferential treatment in their respective markets on a reciprocal basis, the congress believing that thereby the bonds of union would be strengthened, the different parts of the empire more rapidly developed, and the imperial commerce thus increased. It is resolved that this congress, while reaffirming the foregoing, shall urge upon the governments to treat this matter as of present practical importance, and that each organization represented at the congress pledges itself to press its respective government to take such action at the next imperial conference as will give effect to the principle advocated.

The resolution which was proposed by Sir George Drummond and endorsed by the council of the board of trade was carried with great enthusiasm.

In his remarks Sir George Drummond said that Canada in addition to building transcontinental railways, and developing the country as the highway of a great empire was prepared to aid the army and navy. Other speakers urged the principle of free trade within the empire as desirable ultimately, but not yet feasible, owing to the different conditions prevailing in the various colonies.

BRITONS PLAN FISH INDUSTRY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Sylvester Sweetnam of England is visiting this country in the interest of British capitalists who are planning the investment of \$2,000,000 in the halibut industry with headquarters at Prince Rupert. The intention is to establish salmon canneries also at various points along the Skeena river.

RECALLS CHINA'S PLEDGES TO U. S.

PEKIN—The American legation has formally recalled to the Wai Wu Pa the promise made to Mr. Conger, the American minister in 1904, that when China borrowed for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuan line Americans would be preferred. This was done to assure Americans the privilege of participating in China's railway loans should they so desire.

The Hupeh section of this line goes to the Germans under the German-British-French loan just negotiated.

It is not probable that any change will be made in the present arrangement, as the final agreement has been duly initiated by the German and Chinese negotiators, but the legation action safeguards the desired American preference for the great Szechuan section, as yet not provided for.

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THE THEATERS

BOSTON.

CASTLE SQUARE—"The Geisha," "The Boy and the Girl," "The House Next Door," "The Beauty Spot," "The Third Degree," "The Blue Mouse," "The East-End Way," "The Game of Love," "The Musical Master."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Southern and Marlowe in 'Romeo and Juliet'." AERIAL—"The Boy and the Girl." ALHAMBRA—"The House Next Door." AMERICAN—"The Beauty Spot." ASTOR—"The Man from Home." BELASCO—"Going Home." BROADWAY—"The Midnight Sons." CASINO—"Havannah." COLONIAL—"Vandeville." DALY—"The Climax." EMPIRE—"What Every Woman Knows." GAIETY—"The House Next Door." GARRICK—"The Man from Mexico." HAMMERSTEIN—"Vandeville." HERALD SQUARE—"The Beauty Spot." HILSON—"The Third Degree." KITH & PLOW—"The Fifth Avenue." KNICKERBOCKER—"The Candy Shop." LIBERTY—"A Fool There Was." LUXURY—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow." MAJESTIC—"The Great John Ganton." MAJESTIC—"The Red Moon." MAXINE ELLIOTT—"The Blue Mouse." PLAZA—"Vandeville." STEUBEN—"The East-End Way." WALLACK—"The Game of Love." WEST END—"David Warfield in 'The Musical Master'."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—"Vandeville." BUSH TEMPLE—"The Servant in the House." CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jane's." GARRICK—"The Blue Mouse." GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi." GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan." ILLINOIS THEATRE—"The Traveling Salesman." McVICKERS—"The King of Society." MAJESTIC—"Vandeville." POWERS—"An Englishman's Home." PRINCE—"The Golden Girl." STUBBART—"Beverly of Graustark." WHITEWATER—"The Back-Door."

Foreign Briefs

MONTREAL, Ont.—The spinners at the Dominion Textile Company have presented an ultimatum that unless a 5 per cent cut in wages is immediately restored they will strike Thursday.

SAN DOMINGO—General Camacho, the revolutionary leader, and his followers according to advices, have been placed under arrest in Haiti and probably will be exiled.

PARIS—Mme. Marguerite Sylva, the American singer, has been engaged by Oscar Hammerstein to sing in his New York and Philadelphia houses.

GUAYMAS, Mex.—Through the use of wireless telegraphy, the American steamer Precursor was rescued and towed into this port after drifting three days.

NORWEGIAN BARK ASHORE.

PICTOU, N. S.—The Norwegian bark Tokima, London for Poughwash, is ashore at Toney river and will be a total loss. Captain Ostly and crew escaped.

RULER OF JAPAN FAIRBANKS' HOST

TOKIO—Former Vice-President Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks have been received in audience by the Emperor and Empress of Japan. They were presented by Ambassador O'Brien, and afterward had luncheon at the palace.

The Emperor desired Mr. Fairbanks to carry back to the people of America an assurance of the ever increasing reliance of the Japanese people upon the good will of the United States.

Decorative day exercises were held Monday afternoon, marines and blue-jackets from the visiting American squadron forming a guard for the ceremonies. Among those present were Mr. Fairbanks, Ambassador O'Brien and Admiral Harbor of the American navy. An oration was delivered by Dr. T. Greene of Boston.

CAMPAIGN FOR PURITY.

HAVANA—A society for the prevention of vice has been formed. Arrangements for a vigorous campaign will be completed.

Leading Events in Athletic World

BOSTON TAKES TWO GAMES FROM PHILADELPHIA

Cleveland Wins and Loses From St. Louis, While Detroit Wins and Ties With Chicago.

WASHINGTON WINS

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

| Team | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|--------------|-----|------|-------|
| Detroit | 25 | 12 | .676 |
| Philadelphia | 21 | 14 | .600 |
| New York | 18 | 14 | .562 |
| Boston | 17 | 15 | .529 |
| Cleveland | 17 | 19 | .474 |
| Chicago | 16 | 21 | .432 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 21 | .417 |
| Washington | 10 | 24 | .294 |

GAMES TODAY.
Boston at Philadelphia (2 games).
New York at Washington (2 games).

Boston was the only club in the American League that won both its games Monday. That club defeated Philadelphia in the morning, 3 to 2, and took the afternoon game, 2 to 1. Cleveland won its morning game with St. Louis, 5 to 1, but lost the afternoon game, 6 to 3. Detroit won the morning game with Chicago, 5 to 1, and tied the afternoon game, 7 to 7. Washington played but one of its games with New York, winning by a score of 8 to 1.

BOSTON WINS TWO GAMES.

PHILADELPHIA—Boston took both games from the home team Monday, the first with a score of 3 to 2 and the second with a score of 2 to 1. In the morning game Bender and Cletche pitched against each other. Neither had really the superior. Morgan pitched the afternoon game and but for an error in the ninth he would have scored a shut-out. The morning score:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0
Batteries: Scott, Paine and Payne; Empires, Dyer, Vickers and Thomas.

DETROIT WINS AND TIES.

CHICAGO—Detroit defeated the Chicago Americans here Monday morning, 5 to 1. George Mullin, who pitched for Detroit, was credited with his ninth straight victory. A 7 to 7 tie game in eight innings was played in the afternoon. The game was called at 5 o'clock to allow the teams to catch trains east. Detroit apparently had the game won in the early stages with a score of 7 to 2 in its favor, but the Chicago rallied, scoring four in the seventh and one in the eighth. The morning score:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0
Batteries: Mullin and Stange; Burns, Schmitt, Scott, Paine and Payne; Empires, Percine and Evans.

EACH LOSES A GAME.

CLEVELAND—St. Louis defeated Cleveland, 6 to 3, in the morning game Monday. Criss pitched his first game of the season for St. Louis and kept the hits scattered until the ninth. Rhodes' poor support produced most of St. Louis' runs. Wallace's fielding was a feature. Cleveland made an even break by winning the afternoon game, 5 to 1. Dineen and Graham were knocked out of the box, while Joss was effective throughout. Lajoie's batting was a feature. He made a single, two doubles and a triple. The score of the morning game:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cleveland.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0
Batteries: Criss and Criger; Rhodes, St. Louis, and Clarke.

AFTERNOON SCORE.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cleveland.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 1 0
Batteries: Criss and Criger; Rhodes, St. Louis, and Clarke.

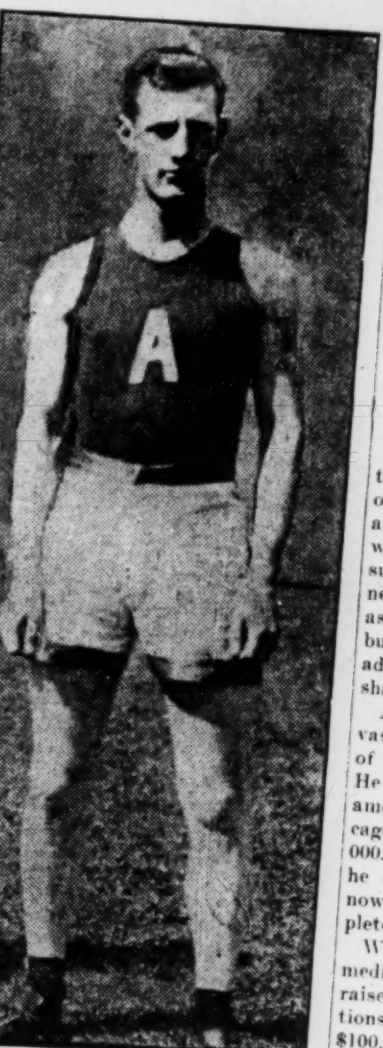
GRAY PITCHES FINE GAME.

WASHINGTON—Washington bunched hits on Brockett in the sixth inning of Monday's game and easily defeated New York, 8 to 1. Gray was a big puzzle, and his work and a great stop by Chase were features.
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 1 0
New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2
Batteries: Gray and Street; Brockett, Chesbro and Blair; Empires, Hurst and Connolly.

NEW YORK NAMES CAPTAINS.

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the New York University baseball team Monday afternoon Rudolph Gorsch, 1911, was elected captain of next year's team. Gorsch has been pitcher for the varsity for two years. H. H. Miller, 1911, was elected manager, and Robert Wellwood, 1911, assistant manager. Harry A. Anderson, 1910, was elected captain of the crew for the ensuing year. Anderson stroked the crew in the New York University Navy race last month, and also held stroke in the boat two years ago. Frederick Kopf, 1911, was elected manager of the crew.

WILL LEAD TEAM NEXT YEAR.



CAPT. S. W. R. EAMES 1910.
Phillips Andover Track Team.

EAMES TO LEAD ANDOVER TEAM

ANDOVER—S. W. R. Eames '10 of Waltham has been elected captain of the Phillips Andover Academy track team for 1910. Eames runs both the high and low hurdles. This is his second year on the team, he having won second place in the low hurdles last year and first one.

BIG SURPRISE IN TRACK MEET

Phillips Andover Wins Over Phillips Exeter in Closest Set of Games Ever Held by Them.

ANDOVER—The track team of Phillips Andover sprang a complete surprise when it defeated its ancient rival Phillips Exeter, on the Andover campus, Monday afternoon 49 to 47. Exeter had been generally picked to win by a large margin, but the Andover team showed all round superiority.

Many of the contests were exceedingly close and two school records were broken. The half-mile run furnished the most excitement as it was the last event on the program and Andover needed to get second and third to win the meet while first and second for Exeter would give her the meet. Hayes and Hubbard showed up in superior form and took second and third. Bingham of Exeter took first in the record time of 2m. 11.5s. J. P. Jones, Exeter, easily won the one mile run in the record time of 4m. 3.4s. Decker of Andover ran a well-judged race in the 440 yard dash, coming up from the rear and winning in 32.1s. The summary:
100-yard dash—Won by T. H. Cornell, Exeter; second, F. Burns, Exeter; third, R. M. Brush, Andover. Time 22.5s.
120-yard high hurdles—Won by N. P. Littlefield (E); second, D. Randall (E); third, R. Reynolds (A). Time 16.2s.
One-mile run—Won by J. P. Jones (E); second, H. E. Gould (A); third, M. G. Blakeslee (A). Time 39.4s.
440-yard dash—Won by R. F. Decker (A); second, H. S. West (A); third, E. Barlow (E). Time 32.1s.
880-yard run—Won by R. G. Hopwood (A); second, H. S. West (A); third, T. H. Cornell (E). Time 24.5s.
16-pound shot-put—Won by H. P. Faulk (A); second, W. Pearson (E); third, J. A. Jones (E). Time 38ft. 7in.
7lb. between R. S. Porter (A) and A. B. Pickett (A); third, E. R. Brainerd (A).
Pole vault—Tie for first place between C. P. Murray (A) and E. G. Carter (E); second, R. B. Boutwell (A). Height 10ft.
12-pound hammer throw—Won by H. E. Pickett (A); second, J. D. Thompson (A); third, R. S. Cooney (E). Distance 142ft. 5in.

N. Y. MAYOR STARTS RACE TO SEATTLE

NEW YORK—Under the auspices of the Seattle Automobile Club and of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which opens its gates today, 10 high-powered automobiles of American manufacture leave New York today on a 4000 mile contest which has the exposition city as its final goal.

They start at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in front of the City Hall, with Mayor McCallan as starter. A special wire connecting the White House at Washington with a special stand on the steps of the building transmits the signal to start from President Taft to Mayor McCallan. The same button which the President presses to throw the Seattle exposition open will tick the hour of the start of the ocean-to-ocean coast.

CORNELL PLANS TO ESTABLISH ALUMNI FIELD AT ITHACA

The Subscriptions Are to Be Solicited From Graduates of University All Over the Country.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Those who have been taking an active part in the establishing of an alumni field for athletic purposes at Cornell have at last arrived at a plan which is expected to result in the consummation of their desires during the next year. They desire to raise \$100,000 as an equipment fund from which to build a stadium and training house, in addition to putting the field in perfect shape, by 1910.

A graduate has been engaged to canvass among the Cornell alumni of several of the largest cities of the United States. He has already solicited subscriptions among part of the alumni located in Chicago and New York, and has raised \$12,000. He conservatively estimates that he can raise \$100,000 a month between now and Dec. 31, 1909, which will complete the fund.

Work on the stadium will be begun immediately after the necessary money is raised, and it will be completed in sections as the money is paid in. This \$100,000 fund will be sufficient to equip the field with a stadium with a seating capacity of 10,000 people, a training house containing lockers, showers and dressing rooms, a football and baseball field, and will provide for the moving of the steel stands from Percy field to the ball grounds beyond the stadium. The stadium will serve a double purpose of a grandstand and winter running track.

The alumni field was first proposed in 1901 and up to May 6, 1908, \$40,000 had been paid to the alumni committee, of which \$37,239.06 was spent in grading and seeding this field and draining the surface ready for buildings and equipment.

The committee intends, under the proposed development plan of the field, to make the most of landscape gardening. They have the following to say regarding their plans:
"With the playgrounds and the variety fields laid out as proposed, and adorned with turf, trees and foliage, flanking the feet of Kite Hill capped with the alumni field clubhouse, the whole supported by that wonderful panorama stretching from Kite Hill away for 40 miles across the campus, the town and Cayuga lake, and the valleys beyond, the alumni of Cornell will have built for all future sons and daughters an athletic inspiration, unique and without peer in modern college athletic development."
The position of alumni field has recently become far more potent in the university life due to the extension to the east of the university campus to the variety fields. Indications are that dormitories will be built in that vicinity. The location of the field from all standpoints of the committee is ideal. It only now remains for us, by combined, enthusiastic and determined effort, to fully avail ourselves of this splendid heritage."

STONE CREW WINS ON LAKE CAYUGA

ITHACA, N. Y.—For a close contest, the Stone-Cascadilla eight-oared crew, race was the closest of all in the regatta held on Cayuga lake Monday afternoon. The Boston boys' superiority was much in evidence. They rowed in fine form, with about 40 strokes to the minute, and though they were less than a boat length ahead of Cascadilla they showed remarkable cool-headedness and kept the difference about even.

Cascadilla, too, was very steady most of the way, but showed lack of form. In the last half mile Cascadilla gained slightly, but soon lost it again by a burst of speed by Stone, who finished in 8m. 58s. Cascadilla crossed the line in 8m. 13 1/2s.

WORCESTER WINS BROWN MEET.

PROVIDENCE—Worcester Academy easily captured the Brown intercollegiate track meet Monday with a score of 67 1/2 points. Four new records were made. Bartlett of Worcester Academy was easily the star of the meet, breaking records held by himself in the high jump at 5 feet 9 1/2 inches and the shot put when he made the distance of 48 feet 1 inch. The other records broken were 220-yard dash by Bleckner, Worcester Classical, 22.2 seconds, and pole vault by Clarke, Morris Heights, 5 feet 9 1/2 inches.

NEW BASEBALL RECORD.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Bloomington and Decatur of the Three I League broke the world's professional record for long baseball games Monday, playing 26 innings. Decatur won, 2 to 1. The fielding on both sides was extraordinary and the pitching of Burns and Clark was exceptionally fine. The actual playing time was 4h. 20m.

MONDAY'S SCHOOL GAMES.

Dorchester H. 7, Somerville H. 3.
Malden H. 11, Everett H. 4.
Brookline H. 6, Newton H. 1.
Rindge M. T. 4, Milford H. 0.
Marblehead H. 9, Swampscott H. 0.
W. A. H. 8, W. Roxbury H. 3.
Lowell H. 6, Melrose H. 1.
Chilmark H. 5, Arlington H. 1.
Salem H. 5, Boston H. 4.
Norwood H. 5, Boston Latin 4.

YACHTSMEN OPEN RACING SEASON

Several Close Races in City Point Events With Many Yachts in All But One Class.

The opening race at City Point was sailed Monday under favorable conditions as yachtsmen could have wished for. The breeze, which was rather squally to be sure, came from the north-west and gradually freshened as the day wore on until it was rather more than some of the smaller boats cared for. There were in all 72 starters, including five Y. R. A. of M. classes, four interclub sailing and one-power classes and three special classes, including the new Manchester class of 17-footers. All but 10 boats finished.

Courses 2 and 4 were selected for the race by the regatta committee, the former giving much reaching and running with ample work for the larger boats and the latter selected with good judgment for class X and the special class of boats under 22 feet and giving an eight-mile course with two good legs to windward. Both start and finish were full of interest. The work of the two new class boats Timandra and Winno was perhaps watched most intently, and there was considerable speculation on the probable showing of A. W. Finlay's new 18-footer Dorchen II, which was raced for the first time, and the catboats which under H. W. Robbins' Emeline coming second after a hard struggle with I. M. Whitehead's Almirante. The new Dorchen did not win, owing, some say, to a poor start. Pigeon brothers' Aurora won among the 18-footers, with the Dorchen a close second.

The following is a summary of the winners of each class:

CLASS P—31-RATING.

| Name and owner. | Elap. time. |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Winno, A. W. Stevens. | 1m. 5s. |
| Aurora, Pigeon Brothers. | 1m. 13.42s. |

CLASS X—18-FOOTERS.

| Name and owner. | Elap. time. |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Ragging, S. H. Brown, Jr. | 1m. 28.54s. |
| Attergals, C. E. Hodges. | 1m. 33.00s. |

CLASS A—INTERCLUB.

| Name and owner. | Elap. time. |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Alpha, A. F. Leary. | 1m. 30.47s. |
| Sinram, Stoss & Brod. | 1m. 46.17s. |

CLASS S—INTERCLUB.

| Name and owner. | Elap. time. |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| I. L. X. J. C. McClure. | 1m. 31.19s. |
| Iris, F. F. Crane. | 1m. 32.00s. |

CLASS C—CATBOATS.

| Name and owner. | Elap. time. |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Flirt, J. Black, Jr. | 1m. 30.20s. |
| Gertrude, J. J. Tobin. | 1m. 32.56s. |

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE STANDING.

| Team | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|
| Worcester | 17 | 10 | .633 |
| Lowell | 17 | 10 | .633 |
| Springfield | 16 | 11 | .593 |
| Haverhill | 16 | 11 | .593 |
| Fall River | 16 | 12 | .569 |
| New Bedford | 16 | 12 | .569 |
| Lawrence | 16 | 12 | .569 |
| Lowell | 16 | 12 | .569 |
| Haverhill | 16 | 12 | .569 |
| Lawrence | 16 | 12 | .569 |

MONDAY'S GAMES.

Lowell 21, Fall 10.
Worcester 5, Brockton 5.
Fall River 5, Brockton 5.
New Bedford 5, Fall River 5.
Lawrence 2, Lawrence 2.
Haverhill 10, Lawrence 6.

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE STANDING.

| Team | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|
| Hartford | 19 | 7 | .731 |
| New Haven | 17 | 14 | .556 |
| New Britain | 13 | 13 | .500 |
| Waterbury | 13 | 14 | .481 |
| Holyoke | 11 | 15 | .423 |
| Bridgeport | 11 | 14 | .440 |
| Northampton | 11 | 15 | .423 |

MONDAY'S GAMES.

Springfield 8, Holyoke 4.
Hartford 7, Northampton 3.
New Britain 3, Hartford 2.
Waterbury 12, New Britain 0.
Bridgeport 5, New Haven 0.
New Haven 9, Bridgeport 4.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

| Team | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|-------------|-----|------|-------|
| Rochester | 18 | 9 | .667 |
| Buffalo | 18 | 11 | .621 |
| Montreal | 14 | 14 | .500 |
| Newark | 13 | 15 | .464 |
| Jersey City | 13 | 15 | .464 |
| Baltimore | 11 | 19 | .367 |

MONDAY'S GAMES.

Toronto 3, Buffalo 0.
Buffalo 4, Toronto 3.
Rochester 8, Montreal 3.
Sewark 2, Jersey City 1.
Jersey City 2, Newark 5.
Providence 5, Baltimore 2.
Baltimore 12, Providence 2.

MONDAY'S COLLEGE GAMES.

Rates 5, Bowdoin 0.
Wesleyan 8, Trinity 4.
Lafayette 4, Bucknell 2.
Conn. A. C. 6, R. I. A. C. 1.

MERRITT BEATS BROWN.

PROVIDENCE—Yale won from Brown Monday in a fast and interesting game by a score of 4 to 1. Inability to hit Merritt was the main cause for Brown's defeat. All of Yale's runs were made in the third and fourth innings, when Nourse seemed to weaken a little. In the field Brown played a much better game than Yale. The score:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Yale.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0
Brown.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 2
Batteries: Merritt and Philbin; Nourse and Raymond.

PITTSBURG AND NEW YORK CAPTURE DOUBLE-HEADERS

Boston and Cincinnati Teams Each Win and Lose a Game to Brooklyn and Chicago.

ONE LONG CONTEST

Every club in the National League played two games Monday. Pittsburgh took two from St. Louis by scores of 5 to 4 and 4 to 2, and New York defeated Philadelphia twice, 3 to 2 and 5 to 4. The other teams divided their games. Boston beating Brooklyn 1 to 0 and losing to the same club 3 to 0. Cincinnati defeated Chicago in the morning 4 to 1, while Chicago won the afternoon game 3 to 2, requiring 11 innings to win.

NEW YORK WINS BOTH GAMES.

NEW YORK—New York defeated Philadelphia Monday morning 3 to 2, bunched seven hits on McQuillen in the second and third innings. Ritchie, who succeeded him, pitched finely. Wiltsie held the visitors in check in all the innings except the fifth. In the afternoon New York reached the 500 mark by winning from Philadelphia, 5 to 4. The victory was due to Mathewson, who made a home run in the eighth inning. Neither Moore, Coveleskie nor Moren was effective. The morning score:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0
Batteries: Wiltsie and Meyers; McQuillen, Ritchie and Doyle.

ST. LOUIS LOSES TWO GAMES.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburg won an uphill game from St. Louis Monday morning by bunched hits in the eighth inning and scoring four runs. The Pittsburgs used three pitchers, while with the exception of the eighth inning Lush was strong at all times. A high one-handed catch by Wagner and a difficult stop by Miller were features. Pittsburg won again in the afternoon game, 4 to 2. Adams received superb support. He now has the credit of winning two games in one day. Clark drove Barbeau across the plate with the winning run in the fifth inning, and Abstein made victory certain in the eighth by hitting for three bases and scoring on a single by Miller. The morning score:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Pittsburg.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 0
St. Louis.....0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0
Batteries: Maddox, Philpotts, Adams and Gibson; Lush and Phelps.

EACH WINS A GAME.

CINCINNATI—Timely hitting gave Cincinnati a well earned victory over the Chicago team 4 to 1 in the morning game. Errors by Downey and Bescher were responsible for the one run scored by Chicago. Chicago won the afternoon game in the 11th inning on Tinker's triple and Moran's double, both hits after two men were out. The score of first game:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 1
Batteries: Ganser and McLean; Kroh, Higginbotham and Moran.

THE SECOND GAME.

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0
Cincinnati.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 1 0
Batteries: Reulbach and Moran; Ganser and McLean; Empires, Etlinger and Truby.

BOSTON AND BROOKLYN DIVIDE.

The Boston Nationals broke their losing streak by taking the morning game from Brooklyn, 1 to 0. The afternoon game was taken by the visitors, 3 to 0. Mattern pitched effectively in the morning game although he was hit harder than McIntyre. In the afternoon game White and Rucker were in the box. One hit up to the seventh inning. Rucker game. The morning score:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0
Batteries: Rucker and Bergen; White, Lindaman and Bowerman; Empires, Klein.

NO RUNS SCORED OFF CALDWELL.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Captain Caldwell of the Cornell team was the hero of Monday's contest with Pennsylvania by shutting out the visitors, 1 to 0. Shultz was nearly as effective, and the team from Cornell would not have scored except for an error in the sixth. The score:
Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cornell.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Pennsylvania.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1
Batteries: Caldwell and Williams; Shultz and Cozaca.

RATIONAL GOLF

By Jason Rogers.

In order to make a creditable score over any well-designed modern golf course the player is called upon to exercise a high order of judgment. It is not enough that he should seek to hit the ball for all he is worth so long as he keeps it on the course. There must be a certain amount of control to meet the conditions demanded on each stroke.

If the fair green has a sharp pitch and left it would be foolish to play for the center of the course, when a shot aimed a bit to the right is the one that will most often come to rest in a safe spot. Learn to seek a definite line to the hole, allowing for the conditions of the land and wind.

On many courses there are two-shot holes where an extra long drive straight on the line will be heavily penalized. While many players object to any such golf in the demand for a nicely judged long shot.

Notably at Garden City there are 10 holes out of the 18 where, under favorable conditions of wind, the long hazards crossing the direct line to the hole. This has made the course subject to considerable adverse criticism by the adherents of the long driving game. One or two such holes on a round are enough.

Another phase of bunkering that calls for good judgment from the tee is the sort employed at the new course at Pinehurst, and which seems destined to be used to great advantage elsewhere. A deep sand trap is cut half way across the course from the left edge of the fair green to the center line at about 150 yards on the first hole. On the next hole a similar trap is cut in from the right at the same distance.

These hazards are admirably calculated to suit all tastes. The average player can find a clear way around the long hitter by carrying the hazard gets his reward by being allowed a clearer line to the hole on the next.

This additional reward is given by the arrangement of hazards guarding the approach to the hole. The man who goes around a trap to avoid getting into it on his second shot. The shorter player can avoid trouble, but usually at the expense of a stroke as compared to the long-hitter.

The effect of the wind on a flying golf ball is one of the most difficult problems that must be mastered by the duffer. To have the wind exaggerate a stroke.

CORNELL TAKES BOTH BOAT RACES

Varsity and Freshman Eights Never Headed in the Races With Harvard's Crews on Lake Cayuga.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Cornell oarsmen treated Harvard to a big surprise Monday, when the varsity and freshmen easily defeated their Harvard rivals, winning the 'varsity' race by a length and a half in 10 minutes 41 seconds, and the freshmen event by four lengths in 11 minutes. Cornell led from the start in both races. The races were late in getting started. The races started shortly after 6 o'clock under conditions almost ideal. Both 'varsity' crews rowed about a 32-stroke at the start, Cornell leading by perhaps a foot. At the quarter weed of Cornell called for a slight increase and his crew nosed half a length ahead. In this relative position the boats raced side by side for the next half mile.

REVISION OF TARIFF UPWARD IS HUMBUG, SAYS CHAMP CLARK

(Continued from Page One.)

WASHINGTON—The question of raising revenue, and the probable effect of the revision now under consideration, is discussed from the Democratic point of view in an interesting interview with Minority Leader in the House of Representatives Champ Clark of Missouri by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

In reply to a question as to the claim made by Republican leaders that revision upward is required by the prospect of a large deficit, Mr. Clark said:

"Humbug! 100 per cent pure. After the tariff bill passes the Republicans will be just as hard against the problem of a big annual deficit as they are now. The more the tariff rates are increased, the less revenue will find its way into the treasury, because the more the foreign manufacturer has to pay to get his goods into the United States the less profitable it will be for him to ship them here. The more Congress revises the tariff downward, the more the customs receipts will increase. This is logic that any American schoolboy can understand. The fallacy that an increase in tariff rates necessarily increases revenues is industriously circulated by the tariff barons and their agents, and is, unfortunately, too generally accepted by the people. This reasoning is as follows: First, there is a deficiency in the revenues; second, therefore we must raise more revenues; third, the only way to raise more revenue from the tariff is to increase the tariff rates.

It is, of course, known to all men that proposition number one is true—that is, that there is a deficiency in the revenues, which deficiency was created by the Dingley tariff bill, which carries a higher average rate of tariff duties than any other bill ever placed upon our statute books. The fact cannot be too often repeated that the panic of 1897 was a Republican panic brought on under and by reason of the Republican Dingley tariff bill. Republicans cannot wriggle out of that great historic truth. Query: If high tariff rates are great revenue producers, how does it happen that with the high Dingley tariff rates—the highest ever—we are short in our revenues between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907?

Proposition number two, to wit—therefore we must increase the revenues—is not true. There is another and better way of curing a deficiency; namely, to cut down expenses. Senator Aldrich has admitted on the floor of the Senate that in the Republican appropriation bills passed at the short session of the last Congress there were extravagances amounting to the enormous sum of \$50,000,000.

Now if Senator Aldrich admits publicly and officially that much Republican extravagance in one year, it may reasonably be assumed that the real extravagance was two or three times that much. Proposition number three, to wit—the only way to raise more revenue from the tariff is to increase the tariff rates, is not only untrue, but preposterous, as can easily be shown.

Of course the fallacious reasoners would have the people believe the converse of that proposition, namely, that to diminish tariff rates is always to diminish revenues, which is also untrue and preposterous, as can easily be shown. Whether an increase in the tariff on any given article will increase revenue or diminish revenue depends entirely on what the rate is to be changed to.

All reasoning as to raising revenue from the tariff ought to be based on this immutable truth: "On every article there is a maximum revenue-producing rate, which can be ascertained with something approximating mathematical certainty by sufficient labor and research." Of course it would involve much arithmetical work, but there are several scores of government arithmeticians and statistical experts lolling around Washington who would be improved in health if they were set to perform this task, which they could accomplish in a fortnight.

There is a second basic proposition involved in producing revenue from the tariff and that is that revenue is obtained from what is brought into the country and not from what is taken out.

The rates of the Dingley bill extend all the way from prohibitive rates down to the free list. If the rates of the Dingley bill were so revised as to fix the maximum revenue-producing rate on every article, we could raise from the tariff \$600,000,000 per annum instead of \$300,000,000, and at the same time the people would get the necessities of life at a lower figure than they do now. If the rate in the Dingley bill on any article is above the maximum revenue-producing rate, then the way to increase the revenue from that article is to cut the rate and keep cutting it till the maximum revenue-producing rate is reached. It will be found upon examination that the Dingley rates upon a large majority of articles are above the maximum revenue-producing rates, many of them being practically prohibitive.

A few examples must suffice out of a multitude which could be given: On ladies' or children's gloves, lace finish or sheep origin, the Dingley rate is \$2.75 a dozen pairs. In 1904 we imported three fourths of one dozen pairs of these, valued at \$10, on which we collected the pitiful sum of \$2.06 tariff. Anybody with half sense knows that that rate is practically prohibitive, and everybody knows that hundreds of thousands of dozens of that sort of glove are used in this country, and that on every pair used the user pays tariff at the rate of \$2.75 a dozen, all of which hundreds of thousands of dollars goes into the

News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

CHELSEA.

A "Winn-sum" fête will be held on the lawn of Capt. John K. Winn, U. S. N. (retired), of Washington avenue, Wednesday afternoon and evening. There will be a variety of entertainments for the children in the afternoon and specially attractive features for the adults in the evening. The funds will be used for philanthropic work.

The Armenians of the city, probably less than 200 in number, have raised about \$120 to send to the patriarch in Constantinople to assist their countrymen.

The engine ordered for the new engine house on the former site of the Frank B. Fay school is expected here this week.

Mrs. Edward E. Willard, Mrs. Elmer E. Tucker and Miss Grace Carter are on the committee for an oriental fête which is to be given in the parlors of the Cary Avenue Church Thursday afternoon and evening.

SOMERVILLE.

A meeting of the Ladies' Social Circle of the Third Universalist Church was held in the church this afternoon.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Ramona Rebekah Lodge, 93, I. O. O. F., met this afternoon at the home of Mrs. G. L. Pugh to perfect plans for a gentlemen's night in Columbian Hall, Wednesday evening.

The Caleb Rand Lodge, I. O. O. F., will exemplify the third degree on five neophytes this evening.

A celebration of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the Union Square Baptist Church of Somerville will be held in the church June 13. The church mortgage note will be burned at the exercises. Over \$6500 has been raised since September, 1903, when the Rev. William B. Whitney took charge of the church.

READING.

Edgar X. Hunt has been elected a member of the water board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George A. Shackford.

The closing of local stores on Wednesday afternoons will not go into effect until June 9.

The history class of the Reading Reading Woman's Club meets with Mrs. Silas H. Parks of Sanborn street Wednesday afternoon.

W. C. Buck has withdrawn his resignation as a member of the municipal light board and will serve the remainder of his term.

The Meadowbrook Golf Club will hold a qualifying round, medal play, for women, for the members' trophy, Wednesday afternoon.

DORCHESTER.

The physical culture class, under the instruction of Mrs. A. Isabelle Davis, will present "Rebecca's Triumph," a comedy in three acts, the evening of June 3, in Bloomfield Hall.

An entertainment will be given next Friday evening by the Metamorphosis Club in the Ashmont Universalist Church.

A special meeting of the Pilgrim Women's Literary Club will be held June 7 at 3 p. m. to discuss programs for the coming year. At the last meeting these officers were elected: President, Mrs. Mary Ode; vice-presidents, Mrs. Ida B. Upham, Mrs. Grace D. Murphy; recording secretary, Mrs. Katherine F. Hill; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Alice C. Getchell; treasurer, Mrs. Irene Foster.

WALTHAM.

The new steam roller that the city purchased for \$3500 from the Buffalo-Pitts Company has arrived.

The F. A. Robbins Circus Company has leased a field on High street, where it will give two performances June 13.

Work will begin early this month on the addition to the Waltham Highlands station on the southern division of the Boston & Maine railroad.

The new branch of the grange is to change its quarters from Hovey Hall to Lincoln Hall, opening in the latter July 7.

The free reading room is to close on June 15 and will reopen on Sept. 15. The swimming pool will be open nearly all summer.

TAUNTON.

The annual reunion of the seventh Massachusetts regiment of civil war volunteers will be held in this city on June 15.

The Taunton police department has formed a relief association with Patrolman Mortimer Reagan as the first president.

pockets of a few American glove-makers instead of going into the federal treasury. On ladies' and children's gloves "over 14 inches" and not over 17 inches long, the Dingley tariff rate is \$2.25 a dozen pairs. In 1901 of that sort of gloves we imported \$56.25 worth and collected revenue to the amount of only \$4.48, although there were used in this country very large quantities, but the revenue went to the glove-makers here instead of going into the federal treasury.

It is plain that these rates are almost prohibitive, but nevertheless the American glove-makers were not satisfied and came to Washington and induced the Republicans on the ways and means committee to increase the tariff so as to make it absolutely prohibitive so as to enable them to mark the price of American-made gloves still higher—as gross an outrage as was ever perpetrated on a long-suffering people. If the tariff had been cut in half the government would have received an increased revenue from very largely increased imports of gloves, and gloves would at the same time have been made cheaper to the consumer.

NEWTON.

The Newtonville Woman's Guild Flower Mission has sent out an appeal for donations of flowers, fruits and jellies for the summer's work, which began today.

The annual sale for the Newton vacation week will be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms tomorrow afternoon.

The first quarterly conference will be held at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Newton Highlands, this evening. District Superintendent Dr. Charles F. Rice will preside.

The senior class of the Mt. Ida School will present the three-act play entitled "Peg Woffington," by Tom Taylor and Charles Reade, at the Hunnewell Club this evening.

The annual meeting of the Newton Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. S. L. Eaton, 340 Lake avenue, Newton Highlands.

Commencement at Lasell Seminary at Auburndale will begin Wednesday evening and continue one week. The program follows: Wednesday, concert; Thursday, exhibits arts and household economics, swimming contest; Friday, exhibition drill; Saturday, senior reception; Sunday, sermon by the Rev. Edward S. Nide, D. D., commencement exercises; Monday, class day exercises; Tuesday, commencement exercises with address by Bliss Perry, singing at Crow's Nest and alumnae.

LYNN.

Over 100 mail carriers in Cliftondale, Saugus, East Saugus, Swampscott, Beach Bluff, Lynn and West Lynn appeared for inspection in their new jaunty summer uniforms at the Lynn postoffice.

The annual field day of the high school battalions will be held on Friday afternoon at the Ocean Park baseball grounds. Frank H. Byrne of the Classical School will be colonel of the regiment.

The committee on fire department is considering the advisability of placing gongs on engine houses to ring when the apparatus starts out.

A sale of the handwork of the Lynn Boys' Club will take place at the clubhouse, Liberty street, June 8 and 9.

CAMBRIDGE.

A report is expected at the meeting of the city government tonight on the application for an elevator in the Battle square city building. A hearing on the subject was given by the joint boards last Tuesday and an estimate of \$3200 was made.

Normandy Castle 1659, K. O. K. A., will hold a convocation this evening at Epworth M. E. Church.

Miss Caroline M. Hilton will entertain the members of the Cantabrigia Glee Club in the rooms of the club this evening. This will be the last social event of the season for this organization.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

Suffolk Lodge, N. E. O. P., on Thursday evening will take possession of their new lodge-room in the News building. On that occasion there will be present as guests supreme and grand lodge officers and members of lodges of the order in this vicinity.

HOLBROOK.

The Holbrook Memorial Association has started a fund for the erection of a soldiers' monument.

WELLESLEY.

A meeting will be held in the town hall tomorrow evening at 7.45 o'clock when a committee will be appointed to raise funds for the proposed July 4 celebration, and a program will be arranged.

There will be a meeting of the Wellesley Falls Improvement Society at the schoolhouse this evening.

BROCKTON.

A petition is being circulated asking for the widening of Ward street, from Montello street to Main street.

The stamps authorized by the Brockton Board of Trade, to be affixed to mail or express matter, for the purpose of advertising the city, have been prepared and will be delivered today. They are of red, white and blue, of a handy size and carry the legend, "Our footprints the world over."

The Scandinavian Hundred Men's Society has arranged for an outing June 19 at Scandia Park.

ADE REACHES SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO—George Ade and Chancellor James R. Day of Syracuse University, accompanied by his wife and daughter, are here on the Pacific Mail liner Siberia. Mr. Ade is completing a six months' tour around the world.

BOSTON BRIEFS

The first meeting of the new Boston Chamber of Commerce, which was to have been held Monday, has been postponed to June 15.

Commencement exercises for the senior class of the Evening Law School of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Association Hall at 8 o'clock on June 9. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham will deliver a baccalaureate address June 6.

The Hon. S. F. Edge, the London automobilist, is for two days the guest of Charles J. Glidden at the Hotel Somerset. This evening Mr. Glidden will give an informal dinner to Mr. Edge at the Algonquin Club. Mr. Edge later will visit the Middle West and Canada.

GLIDDEN PLANNING FLIGHT TO CANADA

(Continued from Page One.)

congratulating him on the success of his flight of 900 miles which terminated at Goepingen by the machine coming into contact with a tree.

While the injuries to the airship are extensive, temporary repairs were quickly made and Count Zeppelin was able to reascend at 12:28 p. m. today and resume his flight to Friedrichshafen.

The Kaiser's telegram said: "I, the Empress and my whole family, hoped to greet you as a guest, while the entire population of Berlin waited for you on Sunday. I hope yet to see you in Berlin. You owe it to the disappointed thousands who awaited you on Sunday to come again."

Count Zeppelin replied as follows: "I had not intended to come so far as Berlin on the voyage. I deeply regret that your majesty, the Empress, the imperial family and the population of Berlin were disappointed. I hope that there will be an investigation and whoever sent the fictitious telegram saying I was en route to the capital will be located and punished. I hope to visit your majesty in my airship and will come in about six weeks' time."

"The helmsman's blunder caused the collision," Count Zeppelin said. "I saw the airship's danger and ordered the helmsman to put to starboard, but he put the helm to port instead and before the error could be corrected, the crash occurred. The efficiency of my airship has not been affected by the accident in the least."

The achievement of Count Zeppelin has aroused the war office as nothing else has done in years and it is certain that the building of dirigible airships for war purposes will be pushed with all possible speed from now on.

The great distance traveled by the Zeppelin II, has convinced German aeronauts, who are in the front rank of aerial achievement, that the question of distance has practically been eliminated. If an airship can travel 900 miles, one can be made to travel twice, or even three times this distance, in the opinion of German experts.

While the press is rather chary in its comments of the war possibilities of the dirigible, expressions heard on the streets, in the clubs and, in fact, everywhere, indicate clearly that Germany considers that before many months practically the whole of Europe could be made accessible from some point of Germany to an attack against which there is yet no known defense.

All of the experts unite in their praise of the excellent performance of the giant dirigible. They declare that the mishap at Goepingen in no way diminished the triumph of the voyage.

Captain Ersloch, whose study of aerial navigation admittedly gives him eminent rank in knowledge of the subject, said today: "Airships, as the result of the count's unprecedented trip, now have a radius of action extending from Berlin throughout Europe, while an Atlantic passage is possible, in my opinion, in the near future."

Captain Kehler said: "This voyage has proven that we are on the eve of an era of amazing aerial achievements."

Captain Hildebrandt declared: "It was a marvelous feat, and it forebodes the complete conquest of the air by Germany."

DEGREES VOTED BY B. U. TRUSTEES

Today is the busiest day of commencement week at Boston University. There was a full meeting of the university trustees at 10:30 o'clock when the names recommended for graduation by the faculties of the different departments were voted upon.

The number who were given degrees was as follows: College of Liberal Arts, 99, College of Agriculture 20, Graduate School 29, School of Theology 58, School of Medicine 17, and the School of Law 76, total 299.

This afternoon the class day exercises at the college and at the law school are being held. The former in Jacob Sleeper Hall will include the introduction of the marshal by the class president, Harold H. Sharp; marshal's address by T. Ross Hicks; class history by Miss Hazel K. Miller; statistics of the class by Arthur C. Harrington; class prophecy by Miss Edith A. Holton; class poem by Miss Mary A. Scott; presentation of gifts by H. Lawton Chase, and the singing of the class ode, written by Miss Florence W. Barbour. The music will be by the University quartet.

The law school exercises will be held at 3 o'clock in Isaac Rich Hall. The program is: Class history, Jacob H. Bergman; class oration, John H. Cogswell; address to undergraduates, Joseph L. Klein; class prophecy, Samuel Markell. At the conclusion of the exercises a reception will be given.

At 5 o'clock the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the college will hold a meeting in room 46. The members elected last Saturday will be received.

This evening there will be meetings of three different chapters of the alumni association. The Alpha chapter (of the school of theology) will gather at the Commonwealth Hotel. After a banquet there will be a business session, including election of officers. The Gamma chapter (medical school) will hold its annual banquet at Young's Hotel. The Epsilon chapter (college of liberal arts) will meet at the college building. A collation will be served, a business session will follow, and Prof. Borden P. Bowne will give an address.

TURK TROOPS ENTRENCHING AWAITING RUSSIAN ATTACK

LONDON—Messages from Tabriz today say that Turkish troops have completed the occupation of Urmia, Salmas and Khoi, in the Azerbaijan province and are entrenching themselves in anticipation of a clash with the Russians now quartered in Tabriz.

Constantinople despatches quote the Turkish foreign office as declaring that the occupation is merely to defend Turkey's interests in the Persian border. It is believed here, however, that the Turks will attempt to check the Russian advance.

Russia and Turkey have about 24,000 soldiers, equally divided, in northwestern Persia. The opposing forces are not more than 70 miles apart.

The English foreign office is reported to be pleased at the resistance with which Russia is meeting, and it is thought here that Russia has effected her long-intended "land grab," in violation of the Anglo-Russian compact.

The probability of Germany backing up Turkey in her counter move is being closely watched.

No confirmation has been received of

the report that Persian Mohammedans are attacking the Christian population as a protest against the Russian occupation.

Satar Khan and his followers, who for months held Tabriz against the loyalist forces, are still sheltered in the Turkish consulate at Tabriz in defiance of the Russian demands that they surrender on the ground that they fomented the anti-Russian agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE—German Ambassador von Biberstein visited Grand Vizier Hilmi Pasha today and made a personal demand for the return of the letters written by Emperor William to former Sultan Abdul Hamid during the crisis last April.

These letters are alleged to prove the Kaiser's support of Abdul's despotism and Germany's haste to recover them is considered significant.

The grand vizier told von Biberstein that the letters were still in the possession of the Young Turk investigating committee and that until they were surrendered to the government it would be impossible to comply with the request.

CONFERENCE TO APPEAL TODAY TO NATION IN NEGRO'S BEHALF

NEW YORK—The conference on the status of the American negro will complete its work today by the adoption of resolutions embodying an appeal to the nation in behalf of the negro. The meeting, in the Charities Building, will be addressed by Charles Edward Russell and Clarence Darrow.

The necessity of removing the race problem from politics, the need of kindlier relationship between the white and black people of the country and warmer allegiance to the principles of truth, justice and liberty were sentiments expressed with fervor at the opening session of the conference Monday. This being the first conference of the kind

ever held, much interest in the session is manifested by leaders in sociological and economic movements throughout the country.

The question of race prejudice was discussed at the opening session by Prof. Burg G. Wilder of Cornell University, and Profs. Livingston Ferrand, E. R. A. Seligman and John Dewey of Columbia. They maintained that the brain of the negro was essentially human. William Hayes Ward, chairman of the meeting, urged that the conference take some decisive action whereby the status of the negro in the South may be brought to the attention of the world at large as speedily as possible.

HOW RAILROADS RUN TRAINS WHILE RAISING THEIR TRACKS

(Continued from Page One.)

den is of extra good quality for the purpose. Usually any material having a fair degree of stability is used for sub-grade filling and then two feet of good gravel is laid on top as surfacing. But Roadmaster Curtis is determined to have the best possible roadbed through Malden on account of the tendency of the ground to heave during the winter months.

On top of this Peabody gravel, it is the intention to put gravel from the Malden, N. H., pits, which produce the finest grade of gravel on the Boston & Maine system. This all-gravel roadbed will afford perfect drainage, which will minimize freezing and the consequent troublesome heaving. The section men are anticipating an easier time in the future winter months in keeping the tracks through Malden up to grade.

The gravel that has been used at Mal-

den is of extra good quality for the purpose. Usually any material having a fair degree of stability is used for sub-grade filling and then two feet of good gravel is laid on top as surfacing. But Roadmaster Curtis is determined to have the best possible roadbed through Malden on account of the tendency of the ground to heave during the winter months.

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Senate Reduces Tariff on Cocoa, Salt, Chicory, Peas and Other Articles

THE following agreements were reached Monday in the Senate: Duty on lemons increased 1/2 cents a pound. Duty on lemons increased to 1 1/2 30 to 25 cents a bushel. Duty on salt reduced from 12 to 10 cents per 100 pounds in bags and from 10 to 8 cents in bulk. General reductions were made on chicory root, chocolate and cocoa. Duty on stout ale, beer and porter increased from 40 to 45 cents in bottles, and from 20 to 25 cents a gallon in bulk. Duty on bacon and hams and on lard was restored.

HARVARD SENIORS GO TO NANTASKET

Nantasket Beach is the scene today of the outing of the senior class of Harvard University. The party left Cambridge at 8 o'clock and proceeded to Commercial wharf, Boston, where the steamer King Philip was taken for the beach, arriving shortly after 10 o'clock.

Various sports were held and a shore dinner served. The party is due to return early this evening.

BERMUDA NATIVES QUIT ONION FARMS

NEW YORK—The Bermuda Atlantic line steamer Prince George, from Bermuda, brought 60 Portuguese and about 40 natives of Bermuda, who today are seeking a new start in life here.

According to their story, onion farming, in which they have been engaged, is no longer a prosperous industry in Bermuda. The trade has been greatly reduced in the last few years by the development of onion farming in Texas. There is now, they say, not much demand here for Bermuda onions. The Portuguese are going to the mill districts about Fall River.

CENSUS INQUIRY BY SENATE BOARD

WASHINGTON—Senator La Follette, chairman of the Senate committee on census, intends to summon officers of the department of commerce and labor to explain the recent controversy between Secretary Nagel and former Director North, which resulted in the latter's retirement.

The purpose of this investigation is to examine the law and its operation with a view to recommending some plan for the future conduct of the census bureau in order to prevent conflicts of authority. There is no indication that the nomination of E. Dana Durand will be opposed as director.

VICE-ADMIRAL URIU TONIGHT IS GUEST OF NEW YORK CITY

WASHINGTON—Vice Admiral Uriu will leave the capital today for New York, where he and Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry will be the guests of honor at a banquet in the evening by the Japanese Society of that city. Wednesday he will go to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he, with two other Japanese boys, studied from 1877 to 1881. He will attend the ceremonies in connection with the presentation of the bronze doors of the new chapel to the Naval Academy on June 2, and then will return to Washington, where he will be the guest of honor at a banquet at the Metropolitan Club, given by his classmates. Baroness Uriu accompanies him.

At a luncheon given in his honor Monday afternoon by Secretary Meyer, Baron Uriu had the opportunity of chatting reminiscently of his naval academy days, when he met some of his classmates whom he had not seen for more than 25 years. Among those present were the Japanese ambassador, Admiral Dewey and other prominent naval officers and naval attaches from some of the embassies and legations here.

With the Baroness Uriu the Japanese admiral was the guest in the evening at a reception given by one of his Annapolis classmates, Representative John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, at his New Hampshire avenue home. There were about 500 invited guests.

SHIPPING NEWS

The immigration officials were busy this morning on account of the arrival close together of three big steamers, the Marquette, the Michigan and the United Fruit Company's Admiral Farragut. Among the Marquette's passengers was Charles Roy Smith, United States consul at Limoges. The Michigan had 2280 bales of wool in her holds, upon which a large duty must be paid before it is landed.

The British steamer Mercedito, Captain Clark, arrived here Monday, laden with a rich cargo of South American merchandise. The Mercedito started at Colatene in March. She proceeded from there to Buenos Aires. In the ship's cargo are 1500 tons of sugar, 1800 bales of wool, 1600 tons of quebracho, and great quantities of dry and wet hides. The entire cargo is worth about \$1,000,000. The ship's log says that "a sea serpent" was seen by Chief Officer Neil S. Murray and a Greek sailor while the vessel was on the way from Penarth to Santos.

Seiners in port at Liverpool, N. S., report seeing a large number of sea geese, gulls and gannet on the northern part of Georges banks. These birds in large numbers are always a sure sign of the presence of mackerel. These fishermen have not had very good success as yet, but the report of the presence of the birds catches will be made in the near future. The netters have done fairly well, sending moderate amounts of mackerel to market at regular intervals. There arrived in Boston this morning from Newport and New York 1000 barrels of fresh mackerel.

Fishing vessels arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows in pounds: George E. Lane, Jr., 32,000, Beulah Maud 1400, Yankee 27,000, E. C. Hussey 18,500, Alice 71,000, Rose Dorothea 55,000, Rose Cabral 19,000, Victor and Ethan, 35,500, Spray 38,300, Frances V. Sylvia 23,800, Maud F. Silva, 31,500, Catherine D. Enos 16,000, Agnes 70,000, Hope 60,000, Emelia Enos 4000, Metamora 30,000, Sadie M. Nunan 30,500, Olivia Sears 3000, Mary A. Gleason 12,000, Joseph H. Cromwell 24,000, Boyd and Leeds 17,000.

Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf this morning, per hundredweight: Haddock \$3.75 to \$4.25, large cod \$4, small cod \$1.75 to \$2, large hake \$2.25, small hake \$1.25, eusk \$1.75.

The steamer Mae, which sailed for New York after discharging a cargo of phosphate rocks at Weymouth, Mass., has been sold and will inaugurate a new freight service between Philadelphia and New Orleans. The Mae was built at Toledo, O., in 1899 and her former owner was A. H. Bull & Co. of New York.

Far More Attractive Than Ever

Elegance of decoration and furnishing. LOWNEY'S will reopen June first, at 416 Washington Street

Opening of Alaska Fair Today Marks Epoch in Northwest

Idea Was Conceived by Godfrey Chealander, a Pioneer of the Yukon Country, and the Plan Was Carried Into Execution by Business Men of Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition was ushered into the world like a royal child. Its home is that of grandeur and royalty. It is housed in palaces and surrounded by gardens, sea, forest, mountains and city. It is representative of new empires but recently risen from a wilderness, and its promise of future greatness is more than attested by the wealth and variety of its products. Wreathed from an untamed waste of forest, plain and mountain, its making has developed a family of men and women whose vigor and energy has brought to completion an exposition more finished and beautiful than has ever before been accomplished.

Its throwing open to the world marks the most important day in the commercial history of the great Northwest and the lands of the Pacific. If at times during the several years of its making, difficulties and discouragements have been met with, the fulfillment of the promises of the exposition offer ample recompense. That these insufficiently appreciated lands have been placed right before a competitive gathering of the very best the world contains, and that they have justified every claim to importance, is now realized.

The opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition shows an intermingling of cosmopolitan life unusual in ex-

position history. In the North and West of the American continent nothing legitimate is considered strange. Men whose best years have been spent among the eternal glaciers and desolate wilds of Alaska and Yukon look with no surprise on people whose life has been spent among shelves of books and elaborate offices. It is but a different way of adding to the world's advancement. The Orient is today no more than a step from the Occident, and the men from each of these lands are close neighbors. Sleds and toboggans drawn by wiry Malamute dogs and driven by fur-clad Alaskan Indians work their way through crowds of foot travelers, rickshaws, sedan chairs and automobiles. Igorrotes, Eskimos, Negroes and Moros rub elbows with beautiful women with gowns made in Paris, and millinery creations from the most aristocratic shops, vie in peculiarity of design with basket and wafer effects from the Philippine Islands.

On the opening day of the exposition one lived in the heart of the world. It showed the richest treasures of art from the hands of masters old centuries ago, and close beside was seen productions of art, worked in strange and weird device from the crude hands of people untought or unhampered by form and rule. Machinery and mechanical de-

How President Assists in Making The Alaska Exposition Distinctive

WHEN President Taft pressed a telegraph key in the White House today he connected a current that released a huge flag floating from the top of a towering fir tree on the exposition, that started the wheels whirling in Machinery Hall, that loosened steam whistles that blared for five minutes, and, to cap it all, sprung the shutter of a giant camera that photographed the scene on the grounds.

The fair is distinctive in that it starts with debt cleared and will have its entire income to pay its support. It is admittedly the most beautiful of great shows. The United States voluntarily contributed \$800,000 toward the project, thus establishing a precedent. The "midway" of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition is aptly called "The Pay Streak."

vices representing the very highest and most perfect of man's inventions stood side by side with machines in use for 4000 years, and equal attention was attracted by both.

About the Court of Honor, the Cascades and the Formal Gardens the enormous crowds surged. The rush and roar of the surging waters as they poured over the precipitous ledges, the spouting of "Old Faithful" geyser as it sent high in the air its huge volume of water, and the intermingling of music from the many bands, made a picture not to be forgotten. A great charm is found in the exposition itself; its magnificent buildings, the gorgeous exhibits, and the wonderful floral and natural surroundings make it a spot of indescribable beauty and attractiveness. But it was the glorious pageantry, the mixing of vivid hues in costume, and the ever moving and restless throng of cosmopolitan humanity surging through the avenues and byways of the grounds that demanded greatest attention.

Seattle's most important claim for its exposition is that it is altogether unique among world's fairs. It is not of the size of many that have been held, but it shows more of the little known lands, people and things of the earth than any exposition has ever shown. It claims for it also that it is the most beautiful exposition ever held, but this fact must be credited to nature, for the site is the center of an amphitheater made splendid by towering snow-capped mountain ranges. To make room for the 200 or more exhibition buildings it was necessary to remove 230 acres of Douglas fir forest which stood upon the neck of land that separates Lake Union from Lake Washington, two woods-girt bodies of water which lie within the limits of the city of Seattle.

The first intention was to make the exposition not more than its name implies, a fair for Alaska and Yukon and the lands that lie on the Pacific, including, of course, western America, but demands from Europe and the eastern states for the privilege of participation very shortly enlarged its scope automatically, and it became a world's fair in every sense of the word.

It was financed in a day. On Oct. 2, 1906, a \$500,000 issue of stock was announced, and it was oversubscribed by \$150,000 before nightfall. Seattle citizens offering every dollar. The issue was increased to \$800,000 and the remainder was taken as readily. Later there was a bond issue for \$350,000, and it, too, was taken overnight. The state of Washington appropriated the sum of \$1,000,000, with the proviso that not less than \$600,000 of the amount should be expended upon permanent buildings which should revert to the state university. California, Oregon, Idaho, Japan, China and Canada came most generously to the aid of the project with ample appropriations of money and with buildings, and since then, with advertising and moral support. Later New York and other states throughout the country made appropriations and erected buildings, with the result that the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition is more widely representative than have been many of the larger affairs of the kind.

Unlike other expositions, not a dollar of assistance was asked from the United States government, yet Uncle Sam is playing a larger part here than he has at any exposition ever held. Congress appropriated \$800,000 for the erection of

Foreign Governments, Even as Distant as China and Japan, Gladly Contributed Time and Money to Make Affair a Success, and to Boom the West.

buildings and to give to Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska and the fisheries their first comprehensive exploitation. As a result, the government group of five huge structures is one of the most strikingly beautiful features of the grounds.

In still another way is the exposition "out of the groove." When the gates opened today there was standing against the exposition a debt of only \$350,000, and this was the bond issue before referred to. It was secured by the gate receipts. Not a dollar is due concessionaires for advanced percentages, or moneys of any description, and, for the first time in exposition history, a fair will have practically its whole income for its support during the period of its existence.

The idea of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition was conceived by Godfrey Chealander, a pioneer of the Yukon country. It was carried out and has been made successful by representative business men of Seattle. Its president is J. E. Chilberg, a local banker and a pioneer and heavy mine owner of Alaska. The vice-presidents are John H. McGraw, ex-Governor of the state; H. C. Henry and A. S. Kerry, bankers. Richard A. Ballinger was a vice-president until called by President Taft to the secretaryship of the interior department. I.

A. Nadeau is director-general, and the other officers are William M. Sheffield, secretary; C. R. Collins, treasurer; John W. Roberts, general counsel; James A. Wood, director of exploitation; Welford Beaton, director of publicity; Frank P. Allen, Jr., director of works; Henry E. Dorsch, director of exhibits and privileges; A. W. Lewis, director of concessions; Louis Buckley, director of special events. Frank V. Dunham is assistant to the president and the mainspring of the mechanism of the exposition. The head of every department has been backed by a special committee made up of leading business men of the state and, as is seldom the case, they have given their time and activities to the exposition, which will account in large measure for its excellent financial condition and its success as a spectacle.

The amusement way of the exposition is known as the "Pay Streak," a term borrowed from Alaska, and it will be in keeping with the spirit of the fair. There is life and action everywhere, rather than dignity, the theory of the directors being that it is wiser to provide a play day than to seek to impress by staid events. As a result there will be something unusual going forward every hour of the day, and the program will not be allowed to lapse until the close of the exposition on Oct. 16.

PRESIDENT CLICKS GOLD KEY OPENING GREAT YUKON FAIR

(Continued from Page One.)

its ownership between this country and Great Britain; the hardships endured and the heroism displayed by our pioneers, which resulted finally in the confirmation of our title as fair north as the forty-ninth parallel.

"We seek to unveil the marvelous wealth and limitless resources of Alaska, the Yukon territory and the states and provinces of the Pacific slope and to emphasize the importance and future possibilities of the commerce of the Pacific ocean, and of the countries bordering thereon.

"Ennobling and inspiring as other expositions have been, this one will point to our countrymen a grander destiny for the whole republic, a higher hope for all the race."

Among those present at the ceremony were the members of President Taft's cabinet; Mrs. Taft; a number of representatives of the diplomatic corps; Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to the President; two score senators and representatives, and the delegates in Congress from the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico.

SOMERVILLE HIGH ABANDONS STUDY

Announcement is made by Superintendent of Schools Charles S. Clarke of Somerville that the study of elocution by the first-year students at the Somerville English High School will be discontinued. The subject will be required, however, for students in the second-year class.

Miss Bertha E. Raymond is the teacher whom this change affects. Miss Raymond has been in charge of the freshman elocution classes in the English High School for over seven years and is the coach of the Girls' Dramatic Club of the school. In her place the committee in charge of the high schools recommends the employment of a male teacher who will have the grade of sub-master and who can be used as a general utility man. The high school committee making the change is composed of: J. Walter Sanborn chairman, Dr. G. C. Mahoney, Dr. H. F. Curtis, T. M. Clancy, W. S. Clarke, G. W. Forster and Fred A. P. Fiske.

JAPANESE TO SAIL ON FISH TRAWLER

Nikichi Tanaka, representing the imperial Japanese department of agriculture and commerce, is in Boston, investigating for his government the fishery methods of this part of the Atlantic coast. He will sail on the next trip of the steam trawler Spray, to observe the methods used on that vessel.

Mr. Tanaka comes here from Canada, where he has been for some time in pursuit of his mission.

NOTED MEN TO SPEAK HERE.

Arthur Brisbane, the New York journalist, and Robert Ogden, for many years a partner of John Wanamaker, will speak before the Boston Merchants Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the retail trade dinner at the Hotel Somerset next Monday evening. It is expected that over 60 New England cities will be represented at the dinner.

FLETCHER PEKIN CHARGE.

PEKIN—W. W. Rockhill, the American minister, preparatory to his departure for the United States, has turned over the affairs of the legation to Secretary Henry P. Fletcher. Mr. Rockhill has been appointed ambassador to Russia.

FEWER CARS RUN IN PHILADELPHIA

About a Hundred Taken Out This Morning and Thousands Walk to Work While Strike Breakers May Quit.

PHILADELPHIA—Today, the fourth day of the strike of motormen and conductors of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, shows fewer cars running. Out of a total of 3000 cars ordinarily in operation, not more than 100 were taken out of the barns this morning. Never have the morning parades of working people been greater than they are today. Thousands walked 20 and 30 blocks to their places of employment.

Despite the conditions which exist officials of the transit company claim that they are obtaining more experienced car men and that they are satisfied over the strike outlook.

M. J. Brennan, president of the street car men's union, said today that the strike might last many weeks and even months. He declared that the strikers with the steady gains are preparing for a long siege.

Of the 300 strike breakers brought here by the company more than 200 are ready to quit work and return to their homes. They held a mass meeting before they reported for duty today. Some were in favor of all quitting in a body.

The announcement is made by John K. Murphy, president of the Central Labor Union, that if the demands of the striking street car men are not met in some way by Thursday night a general strike will be proclaimed on Friday morning of all organized workers in the city affiliated with the Central Labor Union. This means a representation of over 75,000 men.

DISCUSS CHARTER AT MEET TONIGHT

The opening of the campaign for plan No. 2 as submitted to the voters of Boston by the charter bill, which has recently been passed by the House will be made at the headquarters of the Orient Heights Improvement Association, 985 Bonnington street this evening at 8 o'clock.

The meeting is arranged by President Michael J. Cunningham and Secretary James Hain of the association, in response to a large number of requests of the residents of the Orient Heights district to have put before them the reasons why the finance commission plan should be adopted. The meeting has been widely advertised in East Boston.

BABES PURE MILK

WORCESTER, Mass.—Henry C. Grafton, a leather merchant, has given \$1000 to establish two milk stations for the distribution of milk to be used as food for babies.

The \$1000 will be turned over to the same committee that managed the former milk station, consisting of James C. Coffey of the board of health and Dr. R. J. Ward. The amount, it is estimated, will be sufficient to establish two milk stations this year, where the pure milk will be given free to mothers of infants.

KANSAS PROMISES BIG WHEAT CROP

W. A. Harris, former United States senator from Kansas, says that the prospects for wheat this year are better than he has seen in years.

"I have been to Denver over the Rock Island and Union Pacific and to Larned over the Santa Fe," said Colonel Harris, "and I have never seen the wheat look better than it does at this time. The ground is wet enough to keep it growing nicely. The wheat shows green and is growing rapidly."

SENATE AND HOUSE LEADERS SCAN THOUSANDS OF PAPERS

Monotone, Say the Men Who Acquaint the Lawmakers With Contents of Official Papers, Is Easier Understood by Majority of People Than Ordinary Voice.

It would seem that the men who read all papers coming before the Senate and House of the United States, must, in order to fit themselves for their positions, go through a certain amount of training. Many believe they do, and articles have been written and stories told pertaining to the vocal exercises and pains they take in preparing themselves to fill their responsible places; but as a matter of fact, the present readers of both the House and Senate have had no unusual training along vocal or oratorical lines, says the Louisville (Ky.) Herald.

"Henry M. Rose, chief clerk of the Senate, before coming to Washington was a Grand Rapids newspaper man. He came to the Capitol with Senator Burrows, and was afterward made chief clerk to the Senate, assigned to the desk. Mr. Rose is naturally possessed of a wonderful speaking voice, clear and smooth, with good carrying qualities. The Senate soon learned to like his manner of reading papers, and it was not long before he was promoted to chief clerk. Not only with the Senate did he stand in high favor, but President Roosevelt liked him well enough to appoint him to a federal position in Michigan a little later.

The Senate, however, refused to part with him, and he was made assistant secretary, with a salary of \$5000, which is larger than that paid by the office of the President. Mr. Rose accepted the position of assistant secretary, and is now apparently a fixture as one of the readers of the Senate. Aside from filling all other requirements, he is a skilled parliamentarian, and through his knowledge of parliamentary practices, greatly aids the Vice-President in expediting business.

And he is as fond of the Senate as the Senate is of him. "It is the easiest body of men in the world," he declares. "All they want is to have things put before them in plain, simple English, and read

SCHWAB'S GUESTS TRAVEL IN LUXURY

The "Schwab Special," the train that brought 75 Detroiters to South Bethlehem recently as the guests of Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, cost \$2348, according to the statement of a Lehigh Valley railroad official here, says the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin.

The train was most luxurious. There were the "club car," the diner, four Pullmans and Mrs. Schwab's private car. Loretta, one of the handsomest and most completely furnished on wheels. Seventy-three men were engaged in running the train, including the engine crews, with the different changes, conductors, waiters, chefs, porters and brakemen. Both the Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley railroads had traveling representatives aboard and extra mechanics were also on board.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the purpose of Mr. Schwab in bringing the Detroiters 192 miles to banquet them at a cost of nearly \$15,000.

LIGHT EFFECT ON MOONLESS SKY.

The light intensity on the moonless night sky is estimated by L. J. Lewis at 0.001 candle-foot; of moonlight, 0.014 candle-foot; and of daylight, between 8 a. m. and 4 p. m., from 2000 to 8000 candle-feet. Some clouds increase, others greatly decrease the intensity of illumination, says the Philadelphia North American.

ANNAPOLIS NAVAL HALL LARGER THAN THE WHITE HOUSE

Bancroft Hall, the principal building in the group of monumental structures recently erected for the naval academy at Annapolis, is larger than the Capitol at Washington. It is 733 by 458 feet, while the Capitol is 751 by 350 feet. Thus the Capitol is 18 feet longer and 108 feet narrower than Bancroft Hall. The Capitol covers 262,850 square feet, while Bancroft Hall covers 301,074 square feet of ground.

Bancroft Hall contains the offices of Commander Gove and his staff, a memorial hall for the use of the alumni, a recreation hall for the midshipmen, a mess hall and sleeping accommodations for 1000 cadets. It was named in honor of George Bancroft, the eminent historian, under whose administration as secretary of the navy the naval academy was founded.

It is flanked on the northeast by the gymnasium and seamanship building and on the southwest by the armory, being connected with them by colonnades. It is five stories in height and built around three courts, the center of which is open to the campus.

This court is 300 feet wide and 180 feet deep. The other courts are each 100 feet square and furnish light and ventilation for the living rooms that look upon them. At the center of the water side of the building, looking out upon Chesapeake bay, is a pavilion 167 feet wide by 290 feet deep, projecting from the general mass. It contains the recreation hall and the memorial hall.

The building is of granite, the basement and all the architectural details are of cut work; the main entrance doors are bronze, and four handsome French bronze cannon of seventeenth century workmanship, trophies of the early days of the navy, are mounted on pedestals at either side. The arms of the academy are carved over the central doorway, and trophies in granite surmount the flanking piers.

The corner piers of the angle pavilions are ornamented above the cornice by granite blocks in the form of eagles, richly carved. A fountain occupies the corner of a terrace upon the side that faces the bay. That terrace is 1140 feet long by 75 feet deep, and furnishes a beautiful pedestal for the monumental building.

The facade of the central pavilion is richly carved, and the roof, which is copper and slate, rising from behind a granite balustrade, with the approach stairway, serves as a reminder of the Grand Opera House at Paris. The effect is imposing and the ornamentation is artistic.

Three doorways lead into a lofty vestibule, or rotunda, the walls of which, including the cornice, are of solid limestone, and the vaulting is covered with plaster for future decoration in fresco. The floor is of marble. A stately flight of stairs leads up to the memorial hall and two side flights to the recreation hall below, says the Chicago Record Herald.

From the center of the rotunda the main corridors, 16 feet wide, traverse the entire building, and when the doors are opened upon the portico which connects the building on one side with the armory, and on the other the gymnasium, they form a vista 424 feet in length, nearly a quarter of a mile, equal to that in the great palace of the French kings at Versailles.

AUTO TOLL ROUTE PROJECTED. CHICAGO—Charles S. Herney of New Castle, Ind., has announced the organization of a \$250,000 Indiana corporation that will build a private automobile highway between Indianapolis and Chicago. The toll will be 1 cent a mile. Mr. Herney hopes to begin construction this year.

CASSINI TO LEAVE SPAIN.

ST. PETERSBURG—It is officially announced that Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Madrid, will be relieved of his post at his own request.

HAWAII IS SEEKING WHITE LABORERS

HONOLULU, via San Francisco.—The territorial board of immigration has received requests from the various plantations requesting that 2000 families of Portuguese or other European laborers be brought here.

They offer \$20 a month for the first year, \$21 for the second and \$22 for the third year of employment to male adult laborers and from \$10 to \$15 a month for women and children, also a two-room cottage for families and an acre of ground, the house and land to become the property of the laborer on the completion of three years' service.

GUESTS TO MEET LADY ABERDEEN

Noted Bostonians have been invited as special guests to the reception and breakfast to be given Lady Aberdeen by the Professional Women's Club at the Hotel Westminister, Wednesday, June 9. Among them are Mrs. Roger Wolcott, ex-Gov. and Mrs. Curtis Guild, Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, May Wright Sewall, Alice Stone Blackwell, Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor and Mrs. George A. Hibbard, A. Shuman, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Dreyfus.

Mrs. Sophia M. Bruce, 780 Beacon street, is chairman of the committee in charge of the reception.

Have You Sent That Letter?

Our \$175,000 stock has the right thing in it for you—for this enterprising city is peopled with some of New England's BEST and they know what good things are. Here are six items. Of course we will send many of these to MONITOR readers—for now you all know the money's ready for you on return of any goods which for ANY REASON WHATEVER do not suit you. But then we DO please you. It's our business.

"De Luxe" golden silk floss mattresses, full size, in 2 parts..... \$15.00
The New Bedford Better Bed Hammock, with wind shield..... 10.00
Nineteen-pound white China Matting, per 40-yard roll..... 12.00
Choice Body Brussels Carpet Rugs, 9x12 ft..... 27.50
Tubular Steel Frame National Spring Cots, 21x36ft., supplied with felt cotton mattress and handsome tapestry cover in oriental design and colorings. Thorough throughout. Complete..... 15.00
Axminster Rugs, oriental styles, size 27x50 inches. We send a choice selection—6 rugs for..... 12.50

We Pay Freight To New England points on \$5.00 orders. East of the Mississippi on \$10.00 orders.

THE C. F. WING CO., New Bedford, Mass.

Children

And

Young People

Who wish to be employed during summer vacation are requested to send their names and addresses to the Circulation Manager of The Christian Science Monitor, at Fal-mouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston

PRINCETON CLUB GIVES BOYS SUMMER CAMP RECREATION

Philadelphian Society of the University Spends Two Years in Raising Funds for Permanent Establishment to Provide City Young Men Vacation in Woods.

PRINCETON, N. J.—During the past year the Philadelphian Society of Princeton University has been raising funds for the establishment of a permanent summer camp, the purpose of which is to give boys and young men from the settlements of Philadelphia and New York, and from the Town Club, a two weeks' outing at the shore, and also to give the members of the society some practical religious work to supplement that of the college year.

The camp is located on the Metedeconk river, at Lucy's Cove, about two miles across Barnegat bay from Bay Head, and is on a bluff 20 feet above the river, in the midst of pine woods.

A power boat has been bought, for transporting the boys from Bay Head, the nearest railroad station, to the camp. It is hoped that several seniors who own canoes will donate them to the camp after the close of college.

During the coming summer boys will be taken from the Town Club, the Children's Country Week Association of Philadelphia and the Christodora House of New York city. The estimated cost of running the camp is \$125 a week, and it will be kept open each summer as long as there are sufficient funds. There will be a charge of 50 cents a week for each boy and \$5 for each student. The charge for the boys is intended to be merely nominal, and is imposed because

in many similar camps better results have followed, the boys taking a greater interest in the camp than when no charge is imposed. The charge of \$5 a week for each student will cover the cost of his being at the camp. Except for the first two weeks, when the boys will be taken for one week only, each group will remain two weeks, and with each change of boys there will also be a change of students, so that in the course of the summer there will be at least 30 different men at the camp, two of whom will remain permanently and manage the camp.

Beneficial results that will be lasting are hoped for in the lives of the boys in the establishment of a better mutual understanding and sympathy between them and students, and also in the inculcation of higher ideals of manhood through the personalities of the students, who, by corresponding with them and visiting their homes occasionally during the winter can become the determining influence in the make-up of the boys' characters.

The total cost of the camp will be \$4300, of which \$4100 has been subscribed. The camp will open on June 21. The cost of operation in succeeding years will be met by benefit performances of undergraduate organizations and by the settlements from which the boys are taken.

PLAN TO BEAUTIFY CAPITAL PROVIDED BY BILL IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Senator George Peabody Wetmore, chairman of the committee on library, a position of great influence when the subject of art and architecture of the national capital is concerned, has come to the assistance of those interested in carrying forward to their legitimate conclusions the original pretentious program of the park commission and other associations for the extension of the park system and the general embellishment and beautification of Washington.

Senator Wetmore was a warm personal friend of Senator James McMillan of Michigan, who, as chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, brought the park commission into being and obtained the enactment of the legislation under which grade crossings were eliminated in the District of Columbia and the new Union railroad station erected.

Mr. Wetmore has now introduced into the Senate a bill appropriating \$3,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the government to acquire the 11 squares of ground lying between the Union station and the north side of the Capitol grounds and the construction of an avenue or boulevard from the station plaza to the Peace Monument at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, where it joins the west Capitol entrance. The Union station building in a general way meets the expectations of those who predicted that it would be the finest railway station in the world. Its site is most appropriate, and now that the outside adornments, including lights, handrails, driveways, etc., are taking form and shape, a better idea is had of the attractiveness of the building and grounds as a whole.

Preliminary work is being done now on the heroic Columbus statue with the great fountain that is to set it off, trees are being planted on the edge of the plaza, and all of the work so far authorized by law is either completed or under way. But there is one important step yet to be taken and that is provided for in Mr. Wetmore's bill.

From the southern borders of the station plaza to the new marble Senate annex building on the north edge of the Capitol grounds stretch several squares of "improved" and unimproved property belonging to the District of Columbia, or to citizens of it. The vacant part of this ground was formerly occupied by the old Baltimore & Ohio Railroad station, torn down since the completion of the new one, and on the remaining portions stand rows of cheap brick dwelling houses, nearly all of which have had their upper stories brought on a level with the streets on which they face by the regrading necessary to form the approaches to the railway station. These blocks of ground are unsightly at present and many proposals have been made as to the most feasible and appropriate manner of disposing of them, but the unanimous opinion seems to be that soon or late they must come into possession of the government and be made a part of the Capitol and Union station plaza.

Under Mr. Wetmore's bill the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the superintendent of the Capitol building and grounds are appointed a commission to purchase this property and grade, layout and improve it by purchase or condemnation proceedings. This bill has been referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds where it is thought a favorable report will be made, so that action on the bill may be had at the regular session of Congress which meets in December.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY FRANCHISE GRANTS COMMENTED UPON

NEW YORK—Interesting and instructive comment is made by the Electric Railway Journal upon the criticism of the existing standard form of franchises for street railway companies in Greater New York written by Chief Delos F. Wilcox of the bureau of franchises of the public service commission and published by the commission in pamphlet form.

While substantially all the important franchises now outstanding in the city are perpetual, says the Journal in comment upon the pamphlet, and do not, therefore, enter into a consideration of the form of future grants, the subject is of extreme and increasing importance as the population and resultant transit needs develop.

Like many other documents emanating from similar authorities, the report is evidence of the new point of view in public utility corporate affairs. The periodical further says:

The principal points of the present franchise policy of New York city, relating to street railways, are discussed in the pamphlet in the following order: 1. Period of grant. 2. Compensation. 3. Revision of the property. 4. Assignment of franchise. 5. Joint use of tracks. 6. Motive power. 7. Consents and time of construction. 8. Municipal supervision of construction and service. 9. Rate of fare. 10. Paving obligations and removal of snow and ice. 11. Readjustment of tracks. 12. Annual report. 13. Forfeiture and penalties. 14. Franchises subject to railroad law. 15. Time allowed for securing approval of public service commission.

The discussion by Mr. Wilcox of the topic of compensation leads naturally, and in any fair consideration, inevitably to the question of fares and service. "It appears to be the policy of the city division of franchises," he writes, "to secure from each grantee the largest possible initial payment and the largest possible annual payments thereafter." Time, which alone can bring about the solution of the many troublesome problems, has shown the folly of this course in more than one community; and we cannot agree wholly with the conclusion that "this policy and the provisions of the charter upon which it is founded... until very recently appeared to be progressive and necessary."

Many concessions have been exacted from public utility corporations which were not at any time in the interest of the whole community, however desirable they may have appeared to be to the taxing bodies or to those municipal officials who, for political or other reasons, tried to make the closest bargains possible. Mr. Wilcox recognizes clearly that the burdens of illogical and unbusinesslike arrangements in such cases are transferred to the public "by means of inefficient service, high rates or the neglect of equipment." Although this ultimate development may thus seriously incommode the traveling public, the accumulation of burdens are always of more dangerous import to the owners of securities of the properties; and the conservation of their investment should be as much a public charge as any that can be undertaken.

Discussing further the fundamental requisites demanded by proper consideration of these measures, the author declares that "the main purpose of a franchise as now conceived is to provide the best possible service at the lowest rate consistent with the financial stability of the undertaking." There is no doubt that, if all relations between municipalities and public utility companies were conceived and carried out in pursuance of this doctrine, assuming that "financial stability" means profitability, the permanence of such corporations would be assured.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOSTON

RINGLING BROTHERS' CIRCUS.

With a circus in town, and Ringling Brothers' at that, there is no reason why the small boy and some of his grown up brothers should not find something on the Park square show grounds to entertain them, as there seems to be everything in the circus line present from performing pigs to some of Colonel Roosevelt's specimens from Africa. The colonel himself leads a procession, which includes artists, press agents and others of the party. The show is here for a week with performances in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

The entertainment includes a program of equestrian acts, animal training, acrobatic accomplishments, clowning, etc., with a grand display of gaudily dressed men, women and animals.

Entrance is made to the show through the menagerie tent, where there is a great exhibition of wild animals, such as lions, tigers, elephants, camels, giraffes, monkeys and well-known animals, besides many others that are strangers to most of the visitors.

Mr. Darwin in his elaborately finished glass house is the animal which attracts most attention, though he is but an ape, and in order to see him it is necessary to play a mild game of football, taking some of the other people who wish to see him as your opponents.

As you pass from this tent where the elephants rob you of your peanuts, and the pink beverage manages to get your small change, you pass into the tent with the three rings and two stages, where for three hours you witness many thrilling scenes.

Beginning with the grand introductory pageant, there is so much activity that if you look in one direction to see one thing that attracts your attention, you know you are missing something that you wish you had time to see; but before it ends you have seen all that you care to see at one performance. There are plumed horses ridden by men and women, aerial performers, strong men, funny men, bicyclists and others which keep the audience in continuous applause.

To give some of the acts more particularly, there are the performing elephants with many new tricks. They telephone to each other, play ninetins, and generally entertain the appreciating audience.

In feats of strength, the Saxon brothers can hardly be excelled. One of the trio, lying on his back, supported with his feet a plank on which 12 men were seated, besides supporting with his hands a pair of dumb bells on which were seated three other men. Finally two of the Saxons held up a bridge over which passed an automobile with four passengers.

Out of such a variety of wonderful feats it is hard to pick out for particular description any one of them. A few of them may, however, be enumerated. There is Alexander Patti, who walks down a flight of stairs on his head, the upside-down bell-ringers, horses jumping through huge barrels, other horses which dance, and riders seemingly without number. There is no lack of clowns to add to the fun of the day.

The main show closes with horse and chariot races, and a thrilling automobile ride.

KEITH'S.

Bert Leslie has a new Hogan sketch at Keith's this week, called "Hogan in Society." The breezy Mr. Leslie has the laughing audience at his mercy in this skit, for there is not a moment when he allows them to resume a straight face whenever he is on the stage. His support is in the competent hands of Miss Maud Emery, George Ryan and Richard Flower.

Stuart Barnes, "the Chesterfieldian monologist" told a number of funny stories, and sang several very pleasing songs. The Willy Pantzer trope of acrobats and gymnasts gave an athletic exhibition that has seldom if ever been equaled here. Their pantomimic act is well named "The Limit." Messrs. Royce, Bates, Emerson and Reed, known as the Big City Four, are a group of talented young men who are content to give a straight singing act, melodious, full of harmony and without the almost inevitable "comic" business. They deserved their excellent reception.

Paul Kleist presented an act that had a considerable degree of novelty in the musical numbers and sleight-of-hand turns. Charles and Panny Van remain for a second week in their extremely amusing skit "A Case of Emergency." The dialogue between these two is as funny as any one could wish. The Daleys accomplished wonders on roller skates, and there were pleasing new moving pictures.

THE TREMONT SEASON.

Miss May Robson was the last star of the regular dramatic year at the Tremont Theater, and when the curtain fell on "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" the season came to an end. The house does not close, however, for as usual a summer season has been planned for, and the engagement of "A Broken Idol" will open a new period for this playhouse. The year just closed has been marked by an unusually small number of attractions and conspicuous success, as will be seen from the following summary of attractions of the season: "The Merry Widow" by Franz Lehar, 18 weeks. Dec. 28, "Follies of 1908" by Harry B. Smith, and Maurice LeBlanc, five weeks. Feb. 1, 1909, "Victor Moore" in "The Talk of New York" by George M. Cohan, two weeks. Feb. 15, "The Waltz Dream" by Oscar Strauss, three weeks. March 8, "Kitty Gray," three weeks. March 29, "The Servant in the House" by C. Rann Kennedy, six weeks. May 10, May Robson in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" by Anne Warner, three weeks.

"Mlle. Mischief."

Miss Lulu Glaser appeared Monday evening at the Majestic Theater in "Mlle. Mischief," a Viennese operetta in three acts; music by Carl M. Zieher; book adapted for the American stage by Sydney Rosenfeld; added musical numbers by Ned Wayburn. Cast: Andre Claire.....William Rosell Susanne.....Josie Intropoli Meline.....Alexander Clark Mrs. Meline.....Ada Henry Freddy Meline.....Roy Atwell Colonel Romber.....Robert Broderick Lucia.....Ida Stanhope Lieutenant Berner.....W. P. Carleton Sergeant Duber.....Frank Farrington Lola.....Ethel Intropoli Mimi.....Gertrude Darrell Rosette.....Lulu Glaser

In her new vehicle Miss Glaser has a full opportunity for her comic abilities. It is very rare indeed to see a woman so genuinely funny. In this play she, on a "dame," masquerades as a man for 24 hours, and in that time succeeds in getting various persons into a tangle that is only straightened out when she again assumes her woman's garb. This plot would seem very familiar, but the librettist has succeeded in devising a number of new and unexpected complications, and the stage manager has arranged the telling of the story in the concerted numbers in a most ingenious fashion, so that the whole entertainment has about it an air of delightful freshness.

Miss Glaser is as sparkling and mischievous as could be wished. Her behavior as a recruit at the garrison kept the audience in continuous laughter, and when she stood outside the baths and heard another going through an alarming initiation process intended for her the hilarity aroused by her antics was unbounded.

Alexander Clarke provided a most amusing bit of acting in the part of Meline. A beautiful soprano voice was displayed by Miss Gertrude Darrell. Her songs were in each case very well received. William Rosell was excellent as the artist-sweetheart; W. P. Carleton made a handsome and wholesome Lieutenant Berner. The others in every case were excellent.

The music is truly of Vienna, with its swinging marches and captivating waltzes. In every case the ensembles are tuneful and spirited. Scenery and costumes are handsome. The book is very good in the quality of its situations, as might be expected, coming from the expert hand of Mr. Rosenfeld. The whole forms a most pleasing entertainment, in which there is an extra measure of laughter because of the always comical Miss Glaser.

ORPHEUM.

Lind succeeded in completely deceiving the audience, appearing as a very prepossessing young woman, and singing in a clear soprano voice. There was also a novel Egyptian dance. At the close "she" removed her headgear, and revealed the fact that the whole thing had been done by an unusually clever impersonator of feminine types.

Billy Clifford amused the audience in his familiar way and succeeded in getting the audience to join enthusiastically in the singing of the chorus of one of his songs. W. S. Harvey had a number of novel features in his balancing act and proved very interesting indeed. He called his skit "A Room Upside Down."

Miss Maude Lambert, former prima donna in the Savage opera companies, had several songs that pleased the audience. The orchestra should play a little more softly, however, during her numbers. She was recalled several times for her excellent work. Another singing number was the Kohler Trio, who gave several well-known selections with good effect. Other pleasing numbers were: Coates and Grundy in an amusing skit; a sketch called the "Vaudeville Exchange," performed by three skilled people; and Harvey and Anderson in feats of juggling.

THE COLONIAL SEASON.

With the engagement of "A Stubbhorn Cinderella" at the Colonial Theater, the season of that house came to a close. It has been an unusually long dramatic year and a most successful one in every respect. Included in the list of attractions offered by Charles Frohman, Rich and Harris, have been many of those especially popular with the regular clientele of this house. Musical and spectacular attractions have been in the majority, and several of the engagements have been given for the first time in Boston. The house will have a short summer vacation and will reopen with one of the most successful productions of the year in New York, and which will be given for the first time in Boston.

1908—Aug. 10, Raymond Hitchcock in "The Merry-Go-Round" by Edgar Smith and Gus Edwards, three weeks; Aug. 31, "Commencement Days" by Margaret Mayo and Virginia Frame, four weeks; Sept. 28, Montgomery and Stone in "The Red Mill," three weeks; Oct. 19, "The Soul Kiss" with Adeline Genee, four weeks; Nov. 16, Otis Skinner in "The Honor of the Family" by Paul M. Potter, from the French of Balzac, two weeks; Nov. 30, Henry Miller in "The Great Divorce" by William Vaughn Moody, two weeks; Dec. 14, "Paid in Full" by Eugene Walter, three weeks. 1909—Jan. 4, Mabel Taliferro in "Polly of the Circus" by Margaret Mayo, three weeks; Jan. 25, "Little Nemo" by Victor Herbert and Harry B. Smith, five weeks; March 1, Fritz Scheff in "The Prima Donna" by Victor Herbert, two weeks; March 15, Blossom, two weeks; March 15, "The Girls of Gottenberg" by George Grossmith, Jr., and Ivan Caryll and Lionell Monckton, three weeks; April 5, George M. Cohan in his "The Yankee Prince," two weeks; April 19, "Follies of 1908," two weeks; May 3, "A Stubbhorn Cinderella" by Hough, Adams and Howard, four weeks and two performances.

"A Broken Idol."

The Chicago production of "A Broken Idol," starring Otis Harlan and Miss Alice Yorke, opened an indefinite engagement at the Tremont Theater Monday afternoon. The piece is called a musical frivolity in two acts; book by Hal Stephens, lyrics by Harry Williams, music by Egbert Van Alstyne. The cast: Sing Wee.....Miss Madge Voe Sun Lee Loo.....Lawrence Comer Silas Pugsley.....George Richards Mrs. Lucretia Muddleford, Carrie Perkins Ely Muddleford, D. Z. Otto Hoffman Jack Mason.....Charles H. Bowers "Doc Whatt".....Otis Harlan Lord Dunby.....David Andra Marion Pugsley.....Alice Yorke Mlle. Marie DeDeau.....Birdie Beaumont Officer Jenkins.....Fred Hill Henry.....Maxwell Sargent

Several pretty stage effects with a catchy song, "Love Makes the World Go Round," sung by Miss Yorke and Charles H. Bowers and a lively chorus, are far and away the most attractive points of the piece. Mr. Harlan is of course everywhere present and went at his task of making the audience laugh with a vim and determination which could hardly be ignored.

The singing of "Alaloo" by Mr. Harlan and a chorus with some entertaining dancing was one of the bright spots of the production, while Mr. Harlan's whistling solo made a hit, for which he was given a well-deserved curtain call.

To say that the audience was appreciative of the many endeavors to entertain would be expressing it but mildly, for every musical number was given a good reception and most of them were given the full distance at the insistence of the applauding audience.

Of the scenic effects by far the most clever was the setting for the ensemble for the chorus of the song, "Love Makes the World Go Round" which took the shape of a miniature world revolving amid fleeting clouds and with very pretty light effects. Another which was well received took the shape of a long and sinuous dragon which glided across the stage to the great consternation of all, and which was suddenly transformed into a pretty ensemble number. Toward the end of the last act the third pretty effect is given when with the lights turned out the audience sees a balloon ascension by Miss Yorke who sails out over the audience.

Of a plot there is just the slightest inkling and this centers about an English nobleman Lord Danby who, when the piece opens is attending a New Year's celebration in Chinatown, Los Angeles, where there is a fete on, in which Marion Rugsley, a young heiress, is the center with the Englishman seeking her heart and hand and her father's millions, while the young lady is very busy trying to foil the attempts of her ambitious aunt to marry her to Lord Danby, her choice being Jack Mason, a newspaper reporter. As is proper Jack Mason wins out in the end after it is believed by the lord that Marion's father has lost his property.

CURRENT AMUSEMENTS.

Two holiday performances started the new week of "The Traveling Salesman" most auspiciously at the Park Theater yesterday. The success here of the new comedy by James Forbes, has been unquestioned, and for more than a month and a half there has been a continuation of the same large audiences and the same laughing listeners to witness this piece. Mark Smith possesses all the dash and bravado to make the commercial traveler hero true to life, and all the others in the cast give him great help. There is a balance in the ensemble that is so requisite for a piece of this nature. It looks as if "The Traveling Salesman" would have Boston for his residence for a long time to come.

Yesterday afternoon and evening two large audiences gathered at the Castle Square Theater to witness the merry production of "The Geisha," now being played there by the John Craig stock company. They applauded the singing and laughed at the humorous situations in complete enjoyment of all that transpired on the stage. Miss Mary Young never appeared to better advantage than in the part of the English girl, Molly Seamore, who masquerades as a Japanese for a time and has such amusing adventures. Miss LeBaron's voice is a constant delight, and Mr. Craig, Mr. Friebus and Mr. Meek all have congenial parts.

"DAMON AND PYTHIAS."

Under the auspices of Eleusis lodge 5, Knights of Pythias, the standard old romantic play, "Damon and Pythias," was presented in Potter Hall Monday evening by the Brophy-Wood dramatic company. The play gave much pleasure to a large audience, composed of members of the order and their friends. All the parts were satisfactorily taken, the acting in some cases arousing considerable enthusiasm. The performance will be repeated tonight, when Marathon company, uniform rank, K. P., will attend in a body.

MESSINA STREETS WILL BE CLEARED

LONDON—The Daily Mail's Messina correspondent says the authorities have decided to clear the principal streets and are employing contractors to complete the work in four months. The government has not begun any rebuilding and private owners cannot rebuild their own houses because the regulating plan of the new town, which was promised two months ago, has not yet been sent in to the special committee appointed to study that part of the situation.

Everything remains in the same state as heretofore except that a few more temporary huts have been built. These are mostly in an unfinished condition and cannot be occupied.

WOODMEN PLAN TO INITIATE TAFT

President's Visit to Spokane Will Be Signalized by His Formal Admission to the Order.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Officers of Excelsior Camp 5174, Modern Woodmen, are preparing elaborate plans to initiate President Taft into the mysteries of the order during his stop in Spokane the second week in August, when it is expected that the chief executive will participate at the seventeenth session of the national irrigation congress.

The honors will be conferred by A. R. Talbot, head consul, assisted by William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, United States Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver of Iowa, United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, Speaker Joseph Cannon of Illinois, Prof. J. W. Blackman of Kansas University, Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook, and other prominent public men.

The ceremonies will take place in the state armory with from 5000 to 6000 members in attendance. A banquet, at which President Taft will speak, is to follow, and representative members of the order from all parts of America will be here to greet the nation's chief when he enters the order.

YALE MEN PREFER SELF-HELP LOANS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale students prefer loans to money gifts with which to pay their way. The Yale corporation last year voted the sum of \$7000 for students needing pecuniary aid during the present year, in the form of loans, as partial substitutes for the free gifts from the treasury.

The returns at the Yale bureau of self-help show that a large proportion of such students in the college have elected to take the loans in lieu of the free gift of money from the treasury. The notes given for the loans show that the students desire to pay them as soon after graduation as possible.

TAFT FOR SAVING NATURAL WEALTH

The President Tells Chicago Editor That Conservation Is of Vital Importance and Has His Support.

CHICAGO—President Taft's first authoritative utterance on the conservation of national resources is said to be incorporated in the following letter just received by A. W. Shaw, editor of a business man's magazine.

"The conservation of natural resources is a subject which will properly claim from the present administration earnest attention and appropriate legislation. The necessity for a comprehensive and systematic improvement of our waterways, the preservation of our soil and of our forests, the securing from monopolistic private appropriation the power in navigable streams, the retention of the undisposed coal lands of the government from complete alienation—all these matters are vitally important to the people of the United States and to your constituency, the business men of the country.

"Without the resources which make labor productive American enterprise, energy and skill would not in the past have been able to make headway. Our children and their children will not be able to make headway if we leave to them an impoverished country. Our land, our waters, our forests and our minerals are the sources from which come directly or indirectly the livelihood of all of us. The conservation of our natural resources is a question of fundamental importance to the United States now—to the business man today."

LIBERIA INQUIRY NEARLY FINISHED

WASHINGTON—The American Liberian commission, which has been at Monrovia, Liberia, about a month investigating conditions in the African republic, has about finished its labors. The commissioners have sailed from Monrovia on the scout cruisers Chester and Birmingham for Harper on a final tour. They will reach the United States about the third week in June.

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Southern Editor Lauds Lincoln

I grew to manhood in the midperiod of the republic. The keynote of the popular aspiration was love for the Union. It was intense, overmastering, all pervasive. The merest handful at the North, scarcely more than a group at the South, ventured a discord. But when the final trial came the one American who held to the keynote was Abraham Lincoln. He could not be diverted from it. He stood, Doric, the embodiment of the Union. We owe its preservation to his wisdom, to his integrity, to his firmness and his courage. As none other than Washington could have led the armies of the revolution from Valley Forge to Yorktown, none other than Lincoln could have maintained the government from Sumter to Appomattox.

God rules the world, the winds and the waves. In Abraham Lincoln He gave us a symbol of American liberty and a type of American manhood which might be marked and known of all men and seen from afar; gnarled of bark, fine of grain, of fibre solid and of texture rare, adapted to all uses and capable of exquisite polish.

True to his ideal, he never missed the cue of the moment; though facing a constant stress of weather, sorely tried from hour to hour, he never lost his balance or tore a passion to tatters. He was the

genius of common sense, the soul of common honesty. His one aim, his single purpose, was to save the Union, with or without slavery.

He did save it; yielding not at all to party clamor, too often contrived by scheming zealots and whooped up by noisy minorities, and today it is his example which moves a calm, enlightened and patriotic occupant of the presidential office—like himself a lifelong Republican and a Republican partisan—to reach forth his arms as if to clasp in their embrace the whole people, seeking to win the good opinion, yearning for the approval of each and every one of them. Whether they give it in detail or divide upon the incidental issues of the time, they will not withhold it in the aggregate; and since a vigorous opposition is indispensable to good government his integrity give us the promise of an opposition based upon principle rather than faction, self-respecting and respectful, upright, clean and kind. From such partisanship nothing is to be feared, because it leaves us free when dangers come to forget that we are Republicans, to forget that we are Democrats, remembering only that we are Americans.

—From Henry Watterson's address on Memorial day at the unveiling of Lincoln's statue, Hodgenville, Ky.

CHESTNUT HILL HORSE SHOW
DRAWS RECORD ATTENDANCE

Annual Open-Air Contests Bring Out Many Splendid Animals and Develop Clever Amateur Drivers Who Handle Entries Capitally.

The annual open-air horse show at Chestnut Hill held Monday was marked by an unusually large attendance. All the horses were of a high grade, there being 159 entries, which exceeds the previous high record entry list by 19.

There were some duplicate and triplicate entries, but the number of these was small. The younger element among the riders, especially the young women, attracted attention by the ability and coolness which they showed in handling their horses, all of which were high spirited.

So evenly were the entries matched that the judges apparently had difficulty in rendering their decisions. The summary:

Children's combination pony class—First, Miss Frances Bradley's Bedouin; second, Walter W. Weld's Duke.

Jumping class for ponies—First, William P. Homan's Matchbox; second, W. F. Storm's Perkeo.

Tandem (any height)—First, Ernest B. Davie's Jersey and Belmont; second, Joseph F. Flanagan's Stockinet and Graying.

Single horse to covered station wagon—First, Mrs. Reginald Gray's Pure Gold; second, Ernest B. Davie's Teddy.

Ladies' single horse in harness—First, Miss Susan J. Appleton's Princess; second, Miss Dorothy Forbes' Bijou.

Ladies' single horse in harness—First, Mrs. Guy Lowell's Peter Parley; second, Miss Margaret A. Manning's Peggy.

Gentlemen's single horse in harness—

First, Miss Edith Austin's John M.; second, Joseph F. Flanagan's Robin Hood. Pair (any height)—First, W. J. McDonald's Gold Prince and King Rider; second, Miss Edith Austin's John M. and Chappie.

Ladies' saddle horses—First, Miss Mildred Cox's Melba; second, Elliot C. Clarke's Runaway.

Ladies' saddle horses—First, Miss Margaret A. Manning's Peggy; second, Miss Amy Peabody's Arabie.

Gentlemen's saddle horses—First, Joseph F. Flanagan's Robin Hood; second, Edwin S. Webster's Duchess.

Combination horses—First, Elliot C. Clarke's Runaway; second, Miss Isabella L. Munford's Fron Frou.

Combination horses—First, Miss Margaret A. Manning's Peggy; second, Elliot C. Clarke's Pepper.

Jumping class for horses (light weight)—First, Mrs. George Burroughs's Star King; second, Mrs. James Jackson's Bag Pipe.

Jumping class for horses (middle weight)—First, H. L. Burrage's Undine; second, William Amory 2d's Sundance.

Jumping class for horses (middle weight)—First, Mrs. A. Henry Higgins's Gun Metal; second, H. G. Vaughan's Quakeress.

Jumping class for horses (any weight)—First, Franklin R. Johnson's Jasper; second, Elliot C. Clarke's Dolbe.

Hunt club teams—Won by Middlesex Hunt Club; horses, Balford, Monocle and Gun Metal.

CASH FROM U. S.
FLOWS TO CANADA

WINNIPEG, MAN.—In the 12 months prior to March 31, 159,832 settlers from the United States came into Canada, bringing with them money and effects the estimated value of which was \$80,000,000.

The report of the immigration department for the fiscal year, contains statistics for the whole of Canada and shows that immigration through ocean ports from European countries decreased 117,081 persons compared with the preceding year. This decline is attributed to restrictive legislation aimed at undesirable immigrants. It has not seriously affected the influx from the British Isles.

Immigration from the United States not only shows an increase, but it breaks all records.

NEW YORK NOISES
ATTACKED TODAY

NEW YORK—Alderman Joseph Schloss is scheduled to have a new ordinance before the board of aldermen today, which is intended to stop many of the unnecessary noises in the city, and which, it is believed, will overcome the objections that have been made against other ordinances presented.

It is aimed particularly against bucksters and old clothes men, who are perhaps as much of a nuisance in Alderman Schloss's district, the upper west side, as in any part of the city. Immediate action will be urged today.

MEN OUT OF JOBS
MARCH IN PARADE

NEW YORK—A parade of the unemployed was a part of the Memorial day celebration here. While one of the banners—which was the most interesting part of the show—announced that there were 200,000 idle men in this city, the fact remains that only 75 were willing to put themselves on exhibition.

ORIGIN OF POSTERS' NAME

Posters took their name from the fact that in former times the footways of London streets were separated from the drives by a line of posts, on which advertisements were displayed, says the New York World.

MARK FIRST POST
ROAD TO BOSTON

Tablet Unveiled at New Rochelle, N. Y., Commemorates Earliest Mail System Over Historic Route.

NEW YORK—A bronze table marking the first mail route from New York to Boston has been unveiled at New Rochelle in connection with the two hundredth anniversary celebration of Trinity Episcopal Church. It is the gift of Huguenot Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. The inscription says:

This tablet is erected to mark the old post road extending from New York to Boston, originally an Indian trail, opened by royal commission in 1672, and known in colonial times as the King's highway. That portion extending through our own city, called Huguenot street, was the site of the first church, school, tavern and dwellings of the ancient village of New Rochelle. Over this road Paul Revere carried the news of the battle of Lexington, and over it General Washington hastened to take command of the American army at Cambridge in 1775.

WARSHIP MEN SING
IN NEW RECRUITS

NEW YORK—The North German Lloyd steamship Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, in from Bremen, got a fine reception Monday night from the German cruiser Bremen when she arrived with a contingent of officers and men for the warship. The Bremen had put in at the steamship's pier earlier in the evening. As the liner poked her nose along the end of the dock the warship spotted her with a powerful searchlight. The band had been playing American national airs on the warship. When the liner got there the band tuned up to a German song which everybody on both ships appeared to be able to sing.

The warship came up from West Indian waters to let off men whose time had expired. Ober Lieut. Volkert Volkmann was in charge of the reinforcements aboard the Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, about 150 men.

SEVENTH ANNUAL
PARADE OF WORK
HORSES IS HELD

The seventh annual parade of the Boston Work Horse Parade Association Monday brought out 1000 horses, and the exhibition was one of the largest of the kind ever seen in this part of the country. The work-horse parade was first introduced into Boston by the efforts of Henry C. Merwin, present head of the association, and the late R. A. Lawrence. The first parade, the first not only in Boston but in the country, was held on Memorial day in 1903.

There were 44 classes. Long service and experience count more for a horse than mere beauty or the slightness of equipment. There were 64 horses in line who have worked from 10 to 30 years. Every one of these received a prize. The champion horse, Ned, owned by James F. Wier, has worked continuously for 24 years. Among the popular winners were those of the old horses' class.

The following is a list of the winners in this class:

DIVISION A.
Owners, drivers and prizes.
B. W. O'Neill & Co., Hugh J. McNamara, first and silver medal.
H. E. Chase, Clarence K. Elm, second and \$5.
John T. Jones, John T. Jones, third and \$5.
City Laundry, Daniel N. MacLeod, third and \$5.
Wellington-Wild Coal Company, R. G. Black, fourth and \$3.

DIVISION B.
A. M. Davis, Edwin P. Hudson, first and silver medal.
Taylor Bros' Laundry Company, J. F. Bibber, second and \$5.
S. S. Pierce Company, William Entwistle, third and \$5.
Michael J. Shuckrowe, M. J. Shuckrowe, fourth and \$3.

DIVISION C.
S. S. Pierce Company, James McLean, first and veteran driver's medal.
J. T. Tighe Company, Joseph O'Neill, second and \$5.
S. S. Pierce Company, Walter S. Lockhart, third and \$5.
J. Bierweiler, John Brown, third and \$5.

DIVISION D.
C. Brigham Company, William L. Gartry, first and gold medal.
J. B. Smith, Stephen Kimball, second and \$5.
C. B. Smith & Bro., Robert F. Atwood, third and \$5.

Standard Bottling & Ex. Company, J. W. Robinson, fourth and \$3 and veteran driver's medal.

C. Brigham Company, Charles A. Brown, fourth and \$3.

The fire department horses also showed up well, receiving many prizes. The following are the awards in the fire department class:

Boston fire department, George P. Smith, third.

Boston fire department, J. J. O'Connell, first.

Somerville fire department, R. W. Jesson, second.

Class 5—Cities and towns, park department.
City of Boston, James T. Donley, third.
City of Boston, Cornelius Downey, second.

City of Boston, W. J. Donley, second.
City of Boston, James O'Neill, first.
City of Boston, J. J. O'Brien, second.
City of Boston, J. J. McInnis, third.
City of Boston, John F. Conkey, third.
City of Boston, Michael Conkey, second.

City of Boston, Patrick Daily, first.
City of Boston, Bernard Fay, first.
City of Boston, Patrick Sheehan, second.

In the deliveries, department stores class, the horses of the Jordan Marsh Company won 10 prizes, many more than any other single competitor in the class. The following is a list of the drivers of the company who obtained the prizes: W. Stewart, J. Gagan, Louis Brail, T. Loneragan, J. A. Regan, and T. Kerian; first, A. York, J. J. Boylan, J. Hegarty and J. Finn, second.

Henry Siegel Company was awarded four first and one second prizes; R. H. White Company four first and two second, and C. F. Hovey & Company two first and one second.

UNIVERSITY HEAD
URGED FOR ENVOY

WASHINGTON—New York support is back of a movement to secure the appointment of President Butler of Columbia University as ambassador to Great Britain, should President Eliot finally decline, which is now absolutely expected.

It is understood that President Taft has been approached on the matter. President Eliot has many of the qualifications of Dr. Eliot for the place, being, himself, a great educator, a man of international prestige and a ready speaker. It is understood that if Professor Jenks of Cornell University will take the post of minister to China, he can have it. On account of the smallness of the salary and the distance away of the post, it is difficult to find a man to fill it.

BREWERS ANXIOUS
ON TRADE FUTURE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The Brewers' Association, assembled in convention here, is concerned over the outlook relative to the restriction of the business in this country.

The members are anxious to stem the stream of hostile legislation in many places, and recommendations are likely to be adopted to bring about the "model saloon," which is looked upon as one means to control, if not to remove the agitation which has militated against the liquor interests generally.

WIDOW OF LEADER
OF SOUTH'S FORCES
TALKS TO G. A. R. MEN

The memorial exercises in this city on Monday were made significant by the happy participation of Mrs. Lasalle C. Pickett, wife of the gallant Confederate army commander, Gen. George E. Pickett. Her patriotic eloquence in Tremont Temple, which was crowded with members and guests of the Edward W. Kinsley post 113, G. A. R., was frequently interrupted with applause, and upon its conclusion many of the audience made their way to the platform and extended congratulations.

At the close of the exercises in Tremont Temple the post with its guests marched to Young's Hotel for the annual banquet. Gen. Nathaniel Wales presided and introduced the following speakers: Gen. Thomas R. Mathews, Ben Mathews, President Hamilton of Tufts, the Rev. Dr. Van Ness, C. W. Freeman and Commander J. Willard Brown.

The honor of dedicating the beautiful soldiers and sailors monument on the crown of Central hill, Somerville, was given to the Willard C. Kinsley post 139, G. A. R., although the exercises were participated in by many allied and other patriotic organizations. The unveiling of the bronze statue group was done by a niece of the commander for whom the post was named, Miss Annie L. Kinsley of Cheever, N. H. The act of dedication was conducted by Commander Charles D. Dean and a guard of honor comprising Past Commanders Henry Richards, Charles H. Colgate, Henry B. Sellen and Thomas H. Buffum. During the reading of the ritual Thomas Murphy typified the soldier and O. M. Pote typified the sailor. At the conclusion of the dedication Gov. Curtis Guild delivered the principal address.

At Bell Rock, Malden, the corner stone of a new memorial to the soldiers and sailors of the civil war was laid under the direction of Sylvester Baxter, chairman of the building committee. The act of laying the stone was participated in by Dana J. Flanders, grand master of the grand lodge of Masons; J. Albert Blake, Mayor George L. Richards, Charles D. McCarthy and Commander William C. Chapman.

Interesting features of the exercises were the singing of an ode written by Mrs. Helen Chadwick and the presentation of working tools to the sculptor, Bela A. Pratt. The city government has appropriated \$15,000 for this monument, and it is expected to be completed and erected within a year.

A memorial to Col. Curran Pope of Louisville, Ky., an officer of the Union army, was unveiled at Battery Curran Pope, Fort Revere. The memorial, which is a bronze tablet, was presented by Mrs. Mary Tyler Pope of Louisville; a daughter of Colonel Pope. An oration was delivered by Commander Cyrus Bates of Cohasset Post.

Gen. Horace Porter, speaking in Sanders' Theater, Cambridge, in the annual memorial exercises at Harvard, drew many patriotic lessons from the civil war conflicts. The Charles Beck Post, G. A. R., were invited guests, and with members of the memorial society and Sons of Veterans paraded through the college yard to Sanders Theater.

HONOR JOHNSON
BY ASSOCIATION

GREENEVILLE, Tenn.—Thousands of people of this section sought to honor the seventeenth President of the United States Monday by organizing the Andrew Johnson Memorial Association. The people came from all portions of the vast and picturesque East Tennessee country, and there were some who boasted of having known the Tennessee Commoner in his day, and who spoke of the fact with much pride.

The orator, Martin W. Littleton, came from New York to speak in terms of highest eulogy of the one President who, during his term of office, was tried on impeachment charges. Mr. Littleton is a native of east Tennessee, and expressed high appreciation of the honor conferred upon him in making him the orator of the occasion.

MILL TO EXTEND
IN NORTHAMPTON

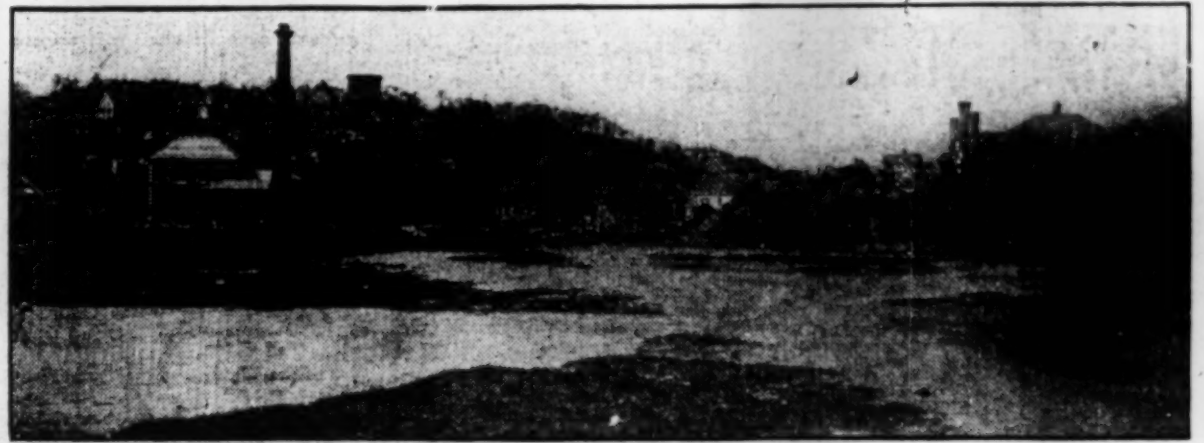
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Belding Brothers & Co., through their consulting engineer, Samuel M. Green of Springfield, have let a contract for the construction of the new addition to their mills in this city. The H. P. Cummings construction company of Ware and Boston is to build the new mill, and are to begin the work at once, and agree to have it completed in three months.

The new building will be 65 by 120 feet and four stories high. It will be used chiefly for weaving purposes, and will provide room for about 300 additional looms. A portion of the silk thread machinery in the present mill will be moved to Rockville, Conn.

LINCOLN STATUE
GIVEN CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI—It is announced that Mrs. Eleanor Alms, widow of the late Frederick Alms, has donated \$100,000 for the erection of a statue to Lincoln in Cincinnati. The gift is in trust to the Lincoln Memorial Association, and the trustees named by Mrs. Alms are Harry Probasco, Charles P. Taft, A. O. Elzner, W. W. Taylor and Rabbi Louis Grossmann, who will have full charge of the erection of the memorial.

Five Playgrounds for the Children in Lynn



HILL'S FIELD RESERVATION AT WEST LYNN WHICH IS HIRED BY CITY.



BALL GAME AT MEADOW PARK PLAYSTEAD, EAST LYNN, MASS.

LYNN, Mass.—The young people of Lynn are soon to be provided with five large reservations for outdoor athletic sports and relaxation, in compliance with the wishes expressed by the voters on the playground question at the last city election.

These are so located that no section of the city will be slighted. Even the park commissioners, who for years have opposed any such use of the Common, have relented and promised the mayor not to interfere with the establishment of a playground there.

The park commissioners now announce the completion of a comprehensive system whereby each section of the city

will be amply taken care of in the way of baseball grounds, running tracks, etc.

Two of the playgrounds are Meadow Park, in the eastern end of the city, and Little River Park, in West Lynn. Little River park contains 12 acres of land and plans are under way for converting it into a magnificent park with shaded walks, tennis courts, ball diamonds and recreation grounds for girls.

Meadow park has over 30 acres and is the biggest of the public playgrounds and the principal baseball ground in the city. As many as seven games have been played there simultaneously. Mayor Rich and the commissioners have promised to build backstops and dressing rooms for the ball players in this section.

A tennis court will be laid out and already a cricket crease has been built. The only playground not owned by the city is Hill's field in West Lynn, the largest vacant lot in the city, which has been hired for the summer. It contains seven acres of land.

For the smaller children areas have been set aside at the extreme end of the Common between Mall and Commercial streets and Market square.

The fifth playground is on the site of the lower Washington street primary schoolhouse, or the Beach street school. Frank W. Atkins of Lakeside has offered to deed a large lot of land in that section of the city for public playground purposes.

LYNN MAYOR CUTS
TELEPHONE COST

LYNN, Mass.—"No more house telephones at public expense for those officials who work eight hours or less at the City Hall."

This is Mayor James E. Rich's latest announcement in pursuing his municipal retrenchment policy, and it will affect over a score of city officials and minor officeholders who have long enjoyed the use of telephones at their residences at no cost to themselves.

For years the city has been paying for these telephones and receiving inadequate returns. This matter was brought to a climax when an official called on the mayor and asked to have his telephone shifted to his summer residence.

The executive gave immediate notice to the city auditor to ascertain who are on the free list for home telephones at the city's expense and deduct the cost therefrom from their salaries.

Last year the city paid \$2835.13 for telephone service, some of which was for private out-of-town toll charges.

COOLEY CONFIRMED AS JUDGE.

WASHINGTON—The Senate judiciary committee has decided to favor the nomination of A. W. Cooley as federal judge in New Mexico. The nomination of G. W. Woodruff as federal judge in Hawaii is still in the hands of the sub-committee.

1849



1909

"Inside Information"

After examining the handsome fabrics made in our clothes turn them inside out and carefully examine the linings, trimmings and workmanship.

Then try on a suit and note the close fit around the collar, the hang of the coat, both front and back, the general style, and you will come to the conclusion that our clothes are in a class by themselves.

Our clothing is as good inside as out; remember that in selecting a Suit or Overcoat it is the things one does not see that really count when it comes to satisfaction in service.

Suits from \$20.00 upwards
Overcoats from \$20.00 to \$40.00

All these garments made on the premises.

MACULLAR PARKER
COMPANY 400 Washington Street

NATION PREPARES FOR RUSH TO LAND IN THREE STATES

WASHINGTON.—Interest is being manifested today in the forthcoming opening for settlement and entry of Indian lands in Idaho, Montana and Washington, provided for by an order recently issued by President Taft. The three tracts comprise something like 1,000,000 acres, and while the land officials make no recommendations as to the value of the lands, they will be shown by the certification of the department, it is known that they are surrounded by valuable lands and are pleasantly situated.

The registration for the opening and sale of these lands will be under the jurisdiction of Judge James W. Witten, chief law officer of the land department, and superintendent of opening and sale of Indian lands, who has had many years of experience along these lines.

HISTORIC ESTATE TO BE RESURVEYED

Medford People Secure a Promise in Effort to Save Landmarks on the Brooks' Property From Demolition.

The proposed extension of Boston avenue through the old Brooks estate in West Medford has aroused interest in several old landmarks of historical value which the preliminary plans of the surveyors would cause to be demolished. Although no pronounced opposition has been made, a promise of a resurvey has been made by H. M. Jackson and G. W. Woodland, two of those interested in the syndicate which is to exploit the old estate for building purposes.

As the work of extending Boston avenue will soon be inaugurated, Walter C. Stevens of Melrose, who is doing the engineering work, will begin at once upon the resurvey with the object of preserving the old granite bridge over the now almost obliterated Middlesex canal and a simple granite shaft on top of which rests a moss-covered boulder erected by Francis Brooks to mark the remains of Sagamore John and Mystic Indians. Beneath an elm near this monument it is recorded that Washington and his provincials stopped long enough to boil tea.

Most of the area within the corporate limits of Medford has historical significance, and the thought of destroying any of the old landmarks usually encounters opposition.

GROTON STUDENTS GIVEN DIPLOMAS

GROTON, Mass.—Groton school is observing its first quarter century in graduating its twenty-first class of students this week. Parents and friends and several people prominent in the social world of New York came on in their private cars to attend the graduation exercises.

The head master, Endicott Peabody, and Mrs. Peabody, held the usual reception at their residence, and later the exercises in the gymnasium were called to order.

Dr. Peabody, in his address of welcome, stated that \$17,000 of the proposed \$25,000 anniversary fund was already in hand. He alluded to the active work Groton boys were doing in the Philippines, Japan and China. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate of New York, former ambassador to Great Britain, was the principal speaker of the day.

Bishop William Lawrence awarded the prizes.

The graduates were: R. L. Auchincloss, R. W. Baker, S. G. Bulfinch, Peter C. Brice, John W. Clarke, George A. Dixon, Jr., Thomas H. Frothingham, Charles Frye, Jr., William A. Harriman, Irving E. Kingsford, Shepard Kresh, Charles H. Marshall, Jr., Davenport McVagh, George Van L. Meyer, Jr., Shapley Nichols, George H. Roosevelt, Robin Sampson, Daniel Sargent, George Selby, Maurice Fremont Smith, John E. Webb, Vanderbilt Webb and Hunt Warren.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR EVERY PUPIL

Individual cups have been awarded at the school department, and there is a strong probability that each of the 24,000 pupils in Worcester's public schools will have a drinking cup in the near future.

This system is now in use in Medford, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., where it has proved very successful.

MINISTERS WILL PREPARE CASE

HALIFAX.—Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Canadian minister of justice, and Mr. J. S. Ewart, K. C., have sailed for London where they will meet the Newfoundland minister of justice, Hon. Mr. Best, and proceed with the preparation of the point case of Canada and Newfoundland in connection with the dispute regarding the Atlantic fisheries which will be presented at The Hague tribunal in the autumn.

CANADIAN LUMBER GOES UP.

MINNIEP. Minn.—All lumber mills in Western Canada advanced prices on Saturday 50 cents a thousand on common pine. The lumbermen were looking forward to profitable trade with the United States at the old prices.

POSTAL OFFICIALS OF FIVE STATES TO HOLD CONVENTION

The postmasters, letter carriers and postoffice clerks of five states will hold a convention in Kansas City in September. The fixing of the exact date has been left to Postmaster-General Hitchcock, who has promised to be here with several other officials from the postoffice department, says the Kansas City Star. Senator Warner will attend the convention, as will Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor, and T. J. Atkins, the newly appointed postmaster in St. Louis. About 3000 guests are expected.

RAILROAD KING'S SON A LABORER

T. H. Kruttschnitt, a Yale Graduate, Begins at Bottom on Southern Pacific Lines to Work Up.

CHICAGO.—A circular issued by J. H. Dyer, superintendent of the Shasta division of the Southern Pacific road, discloses that one of the sons of Julius Kruttschnitt, director of operation and maintenance of the Harriman system, is trying to work his way up from the bottom without the influence which might be exerted in his behalf.

The circular announces that T. H. Kruttschnitt has been appointed assistant roadmaster of the Siskiyou district of the Shasta division of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters at Weed, Cal. The circular was the first intimation the elder Kruttschnitt had of his son's appointment. The headquarters referred to is a lumber town in the heart of the Siskiyou mountains, established by the Weed Lumber Company.

The position which young Kruttschnitt, who is a Yale graduate, has accepted is so humble that heretofore none but track laborers have aspired to it. His duties will be overseeing a crew of laborers made up of Greeks, Indians and possibly Japanese. By doing this rough work he hopes to secure a practical knowledge of track construction, after which, it is understood, he is going to apply for admission to the students' course of the Southern Pacific, which requires 42 months of work, including braking on a freight train.

BIG CELEBRATION PLAN AT BELMONT

BELMONT, Mass.—The 50th anniversary of the founding of the town of Belmont, which will be held on June 17, will be one of the most elaborate ever given in any of the suburbs of Boston. Several of the members of the general committee, who are numbered among Boston's wealthiest business men, have instructed the chairman of the various sub-committees to go ahead and spend whatever money is necessary to make their part of the celebration a success and they will see that the money is forthcoming to meet the bills.

One of the features of the day will be an address by the Hon. John D. Long, and Governor Draper, who will be accompanied by his staff, will also deliver an address.

The celebration will commence at midnight on June 16 with a monster bonfire. At sunrise a salute of 50 guns, and the ringing of all the bells in the town will open the day. At 8:30 a. m. will come the grand parade, at noon the banquet and in the afternoon field sports, exercises in the Town Hall and other events. An elaborate souvenir program will be issued.

NEWTON TO SHOW THOUSAND DOGS

NEWTON, Mass.—The entry list for the dog show to be held under the auspices of the Ladies' Kennel Association at Chestnut Hill on June 9 will exceed in number by several hundred the list for last year's show, which was held at Riverside. It is announced by the bench show committee that the list will total nearly a thousand dogs. A Henry Higginson of South Lincoln, master of the Middlesex Hunt, will send a number of his Middlesex hounds, and Mr. Gilbert, master of the Newton Hunt, has entered a list of dogs.

In connection with this show the Arrdale Terrier Club of New England will hold its second annual show for members.

Domestic Briefs

BALTIMORE.—President O'Connell of the International Machinists' Union has sent out a call for a general strike of all the machinists employed in the repair shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and now national secretary of the Civic Federation, has left to reside in New York.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Col. William Gerard, master in the case of the holders of the third preferred income bonds of the Central Railway of Georgia, has found a sum exceeding \$800,000, which he decided is available for interest.

EARTHQUAKE ON THE MORA.

ATHENS.—There was an earthquake, Sunday morning on the Mora peninsula. The damage was slight.

Last Rail Laid on Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railway, Giving New Line to Pacific Coast



TRACK-LAYING ON CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND RAILWAY IN WASHINGTON TOWN. This road is an extension to the Pacific of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, and the final rail was put down recently about one hundred miles east of Butte, Mont.

CHICAGO.—The last rail on the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railway, the Pacific coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system, has been laid, and Chicago is given another railroad to Seattle and Tacoma. The final rail was laid 100 miles east of Butte, Mont., near Hell Gate station, without any special ceremony. Chief Engineer E. J. Parson, C. F. Loweth, superintendent of bridges; U. J. Frye, superintendent of telegraph, and his assistant, J. W. Frye, were the only officials present.

It is expected that through freight service will be inaugurated in a few weeks, to be quickly followed by a through passenger service, as the work of ballasting the track has been progressing rapidly while the rails were being laid to connect the east and west ends.

The completion of the line has established a record in railroad building. The original estimate of the cost was \$100,000,000, and the work has been done for less than that amount. In addition \$2,500,000 will be expended in the building of a line 100 miles north of Seattle to Gray's Harbor, work on which has been started in connection with the Union Pacific. The latter road will pay one half of the \$5,000,000 needed for the Gray's Harbor branch.

The car shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul are running at top speed, turning out freight cars and locomotives for the new line. The shops at West Milwaukee are building 80,000-pound freight cars at the rate of 42 a day. The shops at South Minneapolis and at Duluth, Minn., are turning out

strong gondola cars at the rate of 16 a day. The new extension runs from Moberly, on the Missouri river about in the center of the northern part of South Dakota, in an almost straight line across the southwest corner of North Dakota, through the center of Montana, across the northern (the narrow) part of Idaho and through the center of Washington to Seattle and Tacoma on Puget sound.

The original line runs from Moberly almost due east to Minneapolis and St. Paul, through half of South Dakota and across Minnesota, then southeast through Minnesota and Wisconsin to Milwaukee, and south to Chicago.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound goes through a picturesque country of prairie, mountain and forest, rapid streams and rivers and placid lakes. Some of the engineering problems were quite difficult.

The suit is brought by Charles F. Kavanagh against all the former directors of the Trust Company of the Republic now living in and about New York, except Daniel Leroy Dresser, and demands an accounting to show how much money was lost to the trust because of the financing of the shipbuilding company and to compel the directors to restore the money.

SARATOGA, N. Y.—A suit expected to throw more light on the methods of financing the United States Shipbuilding Company and the causes which led to its collapse came up for trial today before Justice Van Kirk in the supreme court. Several prominent New York financiers are expected to testify.

Some of the defendants to the present action are Stuyvesant Fish, Perry Belmont, Charles E. Marvin, George C. Boldt, National Committeeman Broker of Connecticut, George J. Gould, Ballard McCall, Ellbridge G. Snow, Frederick Baldwin, Thomas Crimmins and Herbert L. Satterlee, former assistant secretary of the navy.

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OPEN NAVAL WAR COLLEGE TODAY

NEWPORT, R. I.—The Naval War College opened its annual summer conference today. Among the officers to attend this summer will be several of the men who circled the world with the battleship fleet and it is expected that facts brought out by this long cruise will come up for discussion.

Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U. S. N., president of the college, opened the conference and the opening address was delivered by Rear Admiral Stephen P. Lee, retired.

The college staff this year, besides President Merrell, includes Commanders Roy C. Smith, William B. Fletcher and Philip Andrews, Lieut. Coms. C. T. Voglesang and William S. Turpin, Lieut. A. Cotten and Maj. John H. Russell, U. S. M. C. The officers on duty in connection with the college include Rear Admirals Stephen B. Lee, retired, Alfred T. Mahan, retired, and Charles S. Sperry, who recently left the command of the battleship fleet.

SUFFRAGIST HEAD SEES CAUSE GAIN

NEW YORK.—The Rev. Anna H. Shaw, national president of the Woman's Suffrage Alliance, has arrived on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, here from London. She returns from the International Congress of Woman's Suffrage in London. She said she was a guest of the Duchess of Marlborough and spent much time with Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont. She says Mrs. Belmont aided the suffragist movement financially, and further financial aid from her for much of the work in this country is promised.

NEW LEGISLATURE LACKS A MEMBER

Newfoundland Legislature, which is to begin its sessions today, has but 35 of its quota of 36 members present. In the St. John's district the result of the balloting is not yet known, the blockade having prevented the collection of ballot boxes. Mr. Warren of Port de Grace, a supporter of Premier Morris, will be the speaker of the Legislature, with Mr. Parsons of Harlow de Grace as deputy speaker.

The Legislature will be formally opened today, when the Governor of the colony will announce the government's policy.

MYSTIC SHRINERS OFF FOR MEETING

Boston delegates to the forty-fifth annual session of the imperial council of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine are leaving this morning at 9 o'clock for Louisville, Ky. The delegates are Charles A. Henry, G. A. Shackford, R. W. Rowell, Charles A. Esler and James S. Clarke. The session opens on Monday, June 7, and continues through Thursday.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

Sun rises..... 4:09
Sun sets..... 7:14
Moon rises..... 10:10
Full moon June 3.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EASTBOUND.
Sailings from New York
Nord America, for Mediterranean ports, June 1
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen, June 1
Ryndam, for Rotterdam, June 1
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, June 2
Manitowic, for Southampton, June 2
Campania, for Liverpool, via London, June 2
Queenstown, for Mediterranean ports, June 2
Savonia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, June 2
Virginia, for Mediterranean ports, June 2
Taormina, for Mediterranean ports, June 2
La Lorraine, for Havre, June 2
Bremen, for Bremen, June 2
Finland, for Mediterranean ports, June 2
Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Dover, June 2
California, for Glasgow, via London, June 2
Deutschland, for Hamburg, June 2
Saxonia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, June 2
Minnetonka, for London, June 2
Philadelphia, for Southampton, June 2
California, for Liverpool, via London, June 2
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, June 2
Kaiser Wilhelm der II., for Bremen, June 2
Ryndam, for Rotterdam, June 2
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg, June 2
Manitowic, for Southampton, June 2
Campania, for Liverpool, via London, June 2
Queenstown, for Mediterranean ports, June 2
Savonia, for Liverpool, via Queenstown, June 2
Virginia, for Mediterranean ports, June 2
Taormina, for Mediterranean ports, June 2
La Lorraine, for Havre, June 2
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ACT GIVES LYNN TIME EXTENSION

Water Board and City Council Must Agree on Purification Plan Before the Work Can Proceed.

LYNN, Mass. By the enactment into law of the second bill which the city of Lynn has introduced in the Legislature for a stay of proceedings in the matter of compelling the installation of some system of water purification, the time of beginning the required work is once more extended nearly a year. This places the city in practically the same position where it found itself a year ago, with the water board and the city council at loggerheads as to the best mode of purifying the water to be made in the city to agree, however, before work can begin.

Members of the council are practically at a unit in opposing the slow sand filtration process recommended by the water board and approved by the state board of health. Existing plans call for an expenditure of between \$300,000 and \$800,000, which the city council declares exorbitant.

COMPERS' LETTER ON EVE OF VOYAGE

WASHINGTON. In an open letter to organized labor, published in the June number of the American Federationist, President Compers of the American Federation of Labor, prior to his departure for Europe, where he will investigate the progress of the labor movement on that continent, says:

"It is with considerable reluctance that I lay aside, even temporarily, the important, interesting and often fascinating office work of the American Federation of Labor. My mind and whole being are bound up with the movement and the great uplifting work."

"I shall endeavor to convey to our fellow-workers in Europe the very best thought and sentiment of the toilers of America. I hope to return with a fraternal message of good-will, and better equipped to be of service in the great cause of labor and common humanity."

CERIUM UTILIZED FOR IGNITING

When 70 per cent of cerium is alloyed with 30 per cent of iron the metal thus produced possesses the remarkable property of giving off a shower of sparks when struck lightly by a steel wheel. This substance has been employed for making auto-igniters for gas burners, miners' acetylene lamps and other lighters, says the Louisville (Ky.) Herald. Recently it has been proposed to utilize it for igniting motor headlights and even as a substitute for electric ignition in the cylinders.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

The month just ended was one of the best the real estate market has had in years, and the present outlook is bright. The total assessed valuation of about 350 properties transferred during May, is more than \$4,000,000, of which sum the Back Bay contributed \$815,300, the business section of the city proper \$729,300, the South End \$681,500, Dorchester \$519,525, and other districts more than half a million.

SOUTH END TRANSFER. Edwin Vileas has taken title through Thomas Thornley to the property numbered 1902 to 1904 Washington street, near Newcomb street, South End. The two five-story brick buildings and 3200 square feet of land, which comprise the parcel, are valued by the assessors at \$24,000.

ROXBURY, DORCHESTER. A block of five frame apartment houses, located at 908 Columbus avenue and 2 to 10 Riverside street, Roxbury, have been sold by George P. MacLellan of Roxbury Crossing to Annie C. McNeil. There are three flats in each house and 6480 feet of land, the total taxed valuation being \$16,800. William A. Cary, trustee, was the owner.

Morris B. Parkinson has purchased the frame houses and a frame stable with 27,400 square feet of land, 19 Fremont place, Dorchester. The taxed value is \$18,200.

GOOD SIZE BRIGHTON SALE. About \$10,500 is represented by the sale just made of a large frame house at 15 Orkney road, between Strathmore and Ayer roads, Brighton. Clarence A. Laubham transfers to Pauline M. Hartstone.

ROSLINDALE. Henry W. Savage reports final papers have gone to record in the sale of the parcel numbered 103 Walter street, Roslindale, consisting of a 2½-story frame dwelling, together with 5399 square feet of land, all assessed for \$4,000, of which \$800 is on the land. Barbara Kosmecki conveyed to Katherine Louise Metzger of Boston.

LARGE STORE FOR LYNN. Another modern store and office building will soon be erected in the very heart of Lynn's business district. When completed it will occupy nearly all of the land in the triangle bounded by Washington and Munroe streets and Central avenue.

The estimated cost of the building is \$50,000, and it is to be put up by John Woodbury, who owns a large mercantile building on the opposite side of Munroe street. The building will be constructed of Harvard brick and steel and will be

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising. Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2072-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

REAL ESTATE

Berkshire Hills Real Estate

"LONG VIEW," PITTSFIELD, MASS. Fine country mansion, 24 rooms, 4 baths, finished in hardwood; fine stable; \$50,000 or \$55,000 with half the land; other fine homes in Pittsfield down to \$8500.

FARM ON TYRINGHAM ROAD. Near Richard Watson Gilder's; 180 acres of fine land; sugar orchard; keeps 30 cows; house beautifully situated on commanding knoll; steam, hot and cold water and bath; \$8500.

THE SYCAMORES. Lebanon Springs, N. Y.; 24-room house, has been used for school and summer boarders; 11 acres of fine land; sugar orchard; keeps 30 cows; house beautifully situated on commanding knoll; steam, hot and cold water and bath; \$8500.

GEO. H. COOPER, Pittsfield, Mass.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.

For sale or to let. Brick house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; built for owner, most highly located near Boston, overlooking Chestnut Hill reservoir, Cambridge and Boston; 42 towns can be seen from cupola; acre of land, stable, etc.; 6 miles from Boston City Hall, near electric car; most desirable summer or winter home. Apply to owner, LEWIS L. JONES, 50 La Grange st., Boston.

MISS NICKERSON TO WED BANCROFT

Guy Bancroft, son of General and Mrs. William A. Bancroft of Cambridge, will be married this afternoon to Miss Charlotte Nickerson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nickerson of Winchester.

Mr. Bancroft, whose father is president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, will be attended by his brother, Hugh Bancroft, a Boston attorney. The ceremony will take place in the Unitarian Church, Winchester. The Rev. William Lawrence, pastor, officiating. The ushers will be members of the Harvard class of 1902 and classmates of the bridegroom.

A reception will follow the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 92 Bacon street, Winchester.

ELECTRIC ENGINE DRIVES PEN PLANT

The first fountain-pen plant in Canada has just been placed in operation by the L. E. Waterman Company, the fountain-pen makers, at St. Lambert, Quebec. The plant is entirely electrically driven, the current being generated on the premises, says the Chicago Electrical Review and Western Electrician. The generator is a Crocker-Wheeler belt-type, three-phase, 60-kilowatt-ampere, 600-volt, 60-cycle machine, running at 1200 revolutions per minute, furnished by the Canadian Crocker-Wheeler Company, Limited, of Montreal. It is driven by a Bellis & Morean English vertical engine.

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL MAP OF DENVER

If you have heard of Denver you have heard of Park Hill, the best residence and fastest growing suburb of Denver. It is now at \$150 to \$350 per lot will bring you good returns in the near future; terms \$10 down, \$5 per month; write us and we will mail you free a beautiful map of Denver showing boulevards, parks, etc. THE D. C. BURNS REALTY CO., 717 N. CO. ST. 6-7, Kirtland bldg., Denver, Colo.

FURNISHED HOUSE

A very quiet, artistic home for rent, furnished for 1 year at \$110 per month; 8 rooms and bath; nearly an acre of ground; located in a New York City suburb on Long Island Sound, 8 minutes walk to R. R. station; must sell this week; price \$18,000. Address C. I., 2003 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. city.

202 SUMMER COTTAGE

LOWEN, bal. 100 monthly; 21 min. ride from Forest Hills R. station; 5c fare; 5 rms.; in fine pine grove, on Charles river; good fishing; must sell this week; price \$18,000. Address C. I., 2003 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. city.

FINANCIAL

Encyclopaedia Culture Company
Invest in California land planted to Eucalyptus, the fast-growing hardy tree, gives shade, safe and big returns for season. All particulars, H. L. MOORE, District Manager, 513 Mack bldg., Denver, Colo.

PEOPLE who would like to invest in a Oregon fruit orchard please write me J. H. WHITE, Chamber of Commerce, Astoria, Oregon.

SUMMER HOMES

FURNISHED COTTAGE, "Bellevue," of 8 rooms and basement, Green Harbor, Thos. Bury Beach, Mass., to rent for summer season; situated on one of the prettiest points of the coast; for children, excellent bathing, boating and fishing; 25 miles from Boston. Address Suite 7, 140 Boylston st., Boston, Mass. Phone Oxford 1424-1.

TO LET—At Annapolis, house of 7 rooms, furnished, on water front; good fishing, boating and bathing; very slight; can be seen any time after May 29. Apply to the owner, C. W. LUND, Nashville, Tenn.

110-ACRE FARM, 5 miles from Concord, N. H., for summer house; very slight; can see every county in state; price \$2000. H. L. HOIT, Concord, N. H.

SUMMER CAMPS

MEDOMAK CAMP
WASHINGTON, MAINE, SIXTH SEASON. The camp that utilizes the interests of the boy, through the study of the ideal of usefulness, square dealing and the values of work and sport. All the usual camp features and some that are not elsewhere. Boys 10 to 16. Booklet. HANK E. POLANSKY, Director, 1 Howard st., MELROSE, MASS.

CAMP WAMPANOAG

For boys of 8 to 16 yrs. On Buzzard's Bay, also fresh water lakes and forest. Third season. Physical director for all outdoor sports, boating, fishing, personal supervision; limited number. Director, R. G. HEMENWAY, Tufts college, Mass. For booklet address 28 Crescent ave., Newton Center, Mass.

A SUMMER VACATION for your boy that is different; "The White Mountain and Rangeley Lakes Camping Trip." For full particulars, address FRANK D. LANE, Manor School, Stamford, Conn.

FOR GIRLS—Summer camp in White Mountain, Maine, limited to 15 girls. For information address MRS. MAUD G. POTTER, Tannworth, N. H.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—First mortgage loans netting 6½ in amounts from \$500 up, interest, principal and title guaranteed; no expense to purchasers; we have never had a foreclosure; also municipal and irrigation bonds netting 5½ and 6½; and choice farm lands fruit trees close to the city. For information under irrigation; big increase in value; sectional map, prospectus and full particulars free on application.

THE FARMERS' MORTGAGE & LOAN CO.
DENVER, COLORADO.
Chicago National First National Bank Bldg.

FIVE PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in western Missouri. Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted; insurance on buildings; taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

CORN BELT BANK

KANSAS CITY, MO.

INSURANCE

Residence 616 E. 46th Pl., Tel. Drexel 7027.
SAMUEL GRAHAM
ALL ITS BRANCHES.
130 LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

APARTMENTS TO LET

EVERETT, apt. 53 Morris st.; 5 and 6 rooms, gas ranges, electric, h. w. heat; new, fine h. w. floors.
TO SUBLET—Furnished, whole or in part, 5 rooms and bath, 10 Cumberland st., suite 2. Call between 12 and 5 daily.

TO LET—2 rooms and bath, 144 Franklin st., Trinity Ct., Dartmouth st.; apply at Trinity Court office.

TO LET

OFFICES TO LET.
Owing to necessity of moving to larger quarters, the whole of third floor at 85 State st. will be rented for 1 year and a half, the balance of my lease, for a very moderate rent.

JOHN H. STORER, 85 State Street.

BELMONT—To let, large, old-fashioned farm house in good condition, on main street; barn and land if wanted; 10 minutes from cars. Apply 30 Somerset st.

TO LET—Cottage, 8 rooms; all improvements; three-quarter acre land; 8 minutes from steam and electric. Box 233, Needham, Mass.

NEW 4-r. fur. cottage, Jennings Beach, Rye, N. H.; electric lights; \$125 season. J. E. D. Jr., 9 Tanner st., Portsmouth, N. H.

FOR SALE

Harness Business For Sale
In a prosperous farming, lumbering and mining town of New Ontario; no opposition; 41,000 ft. of prime Cactus timber, for 50 cents; 12 Hybrid Roses, strong, bloom in size, for \$500. Whole collection, 50 plants, if ordered at one time, for \$4,500. Fully illustrated catalog FREE. THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERY, INC., BEDFORD, MASS.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

MISS E. F. OBER.
PUBL. STENOGRAPHER, Manuscripts, Depositions and Hearings, 18 Tremont st., room 602; Tel. Main 4309-3.

FLOWERS AND SHRUBS

ROSE! PLANTS! BULBS
3 Clematis Panchicola, 2 yr. vines, for 50 cents; 12 Hollyhocks, blooming size, all colors, for \$1.00; 2 Cactus Imbrata, for 50 cents; 12 Hybrid Roses, strong, bloom in size, for \$500. Whole collection, 50 plants, if ordered at one time, for \$4,500. Fully illustrated catalog FREE. THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERY, INC., BEDFORD, MASS.

FLORISTS

MRS. GEO. E. LIBBY.
41 SILVER STREET, LYNN, MASS.
Prompt Service. Tel. 25, Lynn.

ROOM AND BOARD

CHICAGO. Neatly furnished, well lighted and well kept outside rooms; Christian Scientists preferred; near surface lines and N. W. "L" express station; easy walking distance to Second Church, Christ Scientist, and Lincoln Park. 676 Fullerton boulevard. Phone Lincoln 6102.

THE ASHBURTON

9 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON. Rooms by the day, week, month or year. Tel. 2238-10. N. H. 16 RIBANK.

HUNTINGTON AVE. No. 80. Front suite of 2 large furnished rooms; private bath connected; single rooms; private house; ref. required; tourists accommodated.

121 BEACON ST., near Pub. Gar. 2 apartments, 11 and 13, 20x20 ft. fur. of uphol. parlor's rooms; Tel. 202-22. R. M. L. SPALDING.

162 HUNTINGTON AVE. Newly furnished large and small rooms. Telephone BACK BAY, 232 W. Newton st. Newly fur. above, side and sq. rooms. Con. h. w. Tel. 202-22. R. M. L. SPALDING.

WINTHROP, THIRTEEN ROOMS, all conveniences, in private family; beautiful view; no children. Tel. 217-4 Wm.

81ST ST., 35 EAST, New York—Rooms, single or en suite; music optional; summer rates. MRS. D. E. TITILL.

NEW YORK, 169 West 70th st. MRS. GEO. M. SWERTZ, convenient to L. and subway; references.

CHICAGO—Rooms in modern house, newly furnished; all conveniences; best transportation. 428 Oakwood ave.

BACK BAY, 250 West Newton st. Newly furnished house; front parlor, square and side room; hot and cold water; tel. 202-22. R. M. L. SPALDING.

SPITE 3—Rooms, summer prices. Tel. 175-1.

FURNISHED room \$2.50 weekly; also large room. 32 St. Botolph st. Tel. 2080-1. Back Bay.

BOARDERS WANTED

WANTED—Boarders in private family for summer; colonial house, modern improvements; beautiful location, high elevation, 2200 ft. above sea level. Write 200 Park ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

SUMMER BOARD

Limited number of boarders in Christian Science family at Southbury, Mass. Fine location; good table. Write 200 Park ave., Arlington Heights, Mass.

COUNTRY HOME, Haverhill, Mass.; 30 miles from Boston, near a lake and grove; peaceful, pleasant, pleasant rooms; 15 min. walk from electric; \$6 to \$10 per week. Box 129, R. F. D. No. 2, Haverhill, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES

PIERCE ARROW, LOZIER FOR HIRE
PACARD, THOMAS
5 AND 7 PASSENGER CARS
LOW DAILY RATES, SPECIAL BY THE WEEK
JAMAICA PLAIN MOTOR CO., Tel. Jamaica 534. CO., 269

MACHINERY

SAFES AND MACHINERY
MOVED PROMPTLY BY YOUNG, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

GEORGE E. DAY

Machine and Tool Maker, 21 Haverhill st., BOSTON.

TYPEWRITERS

ALL MAKES typewriters, perfect condition, sale and rental, \$10 to \$80, \$1.50 to \$2 per month; special rates for rental from 1 to 3 months; of interest to students studying typewriting. H. E. HIBBARD & CO., 334 Boylston st.

JOHN S. LILL, Letters of patent for which a new ventilator or made on a royalty would organize a stock company in the Christian Science family. Address GRANT RUSSELL, Marysville, Kansas.

ABSOLUTELY BEST MACHINES rented and sold, low prices; repairing and supplies. J. S. SHANNON, 100 W. 4th st., Washington st., opp. old South st. light; established 1891; tel. 567 Main.

SCHOOLS

THE ALLEN SCHOOL
A school where boys are taught to be self-reliant, individual instruction. Thorough preparation for college or scientific study. Address EVERETT STARR, JONES, Headmaster, Box X, West Newton.

EMERSON COLLEGE OF ORATORY

Open July 1, 1909. Classes in Voice and Physical Culture, Platform and Dramatic Art, Literature, Interpretation and Pedagogy. Catalogue, HARRY SEYMOUR ROSS, Dean, CHICKERING HALL, BOSTON.

LORING VILLA SCHOOL

Arlington Heights (suburb), Boston, Mass. Home and day school for girls and boys, under the management of Christian Scientists. For detailed information, address the Principals.

MANOR SCHOOL, STAMFORD

For boys. Upper and Lower Schools comprise all grades, from primary to college preparatory. Local and boarding school. College preparatory. For booklet, address LOUIS D. MARROTT, M.A., Headmaster.

MEN'S SPECIALTIES

W. B. WYETH
Measures for all kinds of Custom SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR.
Drop Suit Union Suits Specialty.
Fit, quality and price guaranteed to be right. On request by postal will call and show samples free of charge.

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PANAMA AND STRAW HATS
Bleached, Blocked, Renovated in 3 to 5 days.

HALL AND HANCOCK CO.

420 Washington Street, Boston

PANAMA HATS

Bleached and Blocked. Hats not injured by acid. WEILHAUT & REICHMAN, 11 SCHOOL ST.

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

MME. WELDEN CORSETIERE
READY-TO-WEAR CORSET. Models for all figures; mould the form into lines of slender symmetry; perfect fit; 603 and 607 Boylston st. (corner of Dartmouth).

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTER

Garments of all styles made to order. ORIGINAL DESIGNS. Address 1, 66, Monitor Office.

FLORISTS

MRS. GEO. E. LIBBY.
41 SILVER STREET, LYNN, MASS.
Prompt Service. Tel. 25, Lynn.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS



The Only Perfect Vacuum Cleaner

It is different than any other. It is built for hand service, and is much easier to operate than any other. It has the strongest suction—lightest in weight—requires less floor space than others. It is built of iron and steel instead of tin and wood, as others are. It has the simplest and most practical device for separating the dust from the air—50% of the dust is caught by our patented device without screens or water.

IT GETS ALL THE DUST

No flying dust—no taking up carpets—no old-fashioned house cleaning days, with their attending discomforts—no more brooms, but a simple, economical, sanitary way of removing dirt from the house thoroughly cleaned. It can be easily pumped by a small child, and gets all the dust from carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture, tapestries, portieres, pillows, mattresses, etc.

The above illustration shows our hand-power machine, which sells for \$25.00. TRANSPORTATION CHARGES PREPAID.

Our electric machine is built of aluminum, and enclosed in a handsome Mission Oak cabinet. It has more power than any machine of its price and consumes less current.

Write today for illustrated circular with full particulars about both machines. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

AUTOMATIC VACUUM CLEANER CO., Bloomington, Ill.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Used by Principals, School, St. Louis, Agents, Wanted.

Macbeth's tip to "throw physics to the dogs" is still good. Rest and recreation, pure air and congenial surroundings are what you need for your vacation. But where? That's our business; any of our young men will tell you.

Tours and tickets to California, Bermuda, everywhere, at the right prices.

THOS. COOK & SON
202 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Montreal, Toronto, San Francisco.

TRAVEL
UNDER EUROPE SMALL SELECT PARTIES.
Sailing May 22 from Boston, 31 days; June 1, 10 days; June 25, 10 days; June 30, 10 days; July 5, 10 days; July 10, 10 days; July 15, 10 days; July 20, 10 days; July 25, 10 days; July 30, 10 days; August 5, 10 days; August 10, 10 days; August 15, 10 days; August 20, 10 days; August 25, 10 days; August 30, 10 days; September 5, 10 days; September 10, 10 days; September 15, 10 days; September 20, 10 days; September 25, 10 days; September 30, 10 days; October 5, 10 days; October 10, 10 days; October 15, 10 days; October 20, 10 days; October 25, 10 days; October 30, 10 days; November 5, 10 days; November 10, 10 days; November 15, 10 days; November 20, 10 days; November 25, 10 days; November 30, 10 days; December 5, 10 days; December 10, 10 days; December 15, 10 days; December 20, 10 days; December 25, 10 days; December 30, 10 days; January 5, 10 days; January 10, 10 days; January 15, 10 days; January 20, 10 days; January 25, 10 days; January 30, 10 days; February 5, 10 days; February 10, 10 days; February 15, 10 days; February 20, 10 days; February 25, 10 days; February 30, 10 days; March 5, 10 days; March 10, 10 days; March 15, 10 days; March 20, 10 days; March 25, 10 days; March 30, 10 days; April 5, 10 days; April 10, 10 days; April 15, 10 days; April 20, 10 days; April 25, 10 days; April 30, 10 days; May 5, 10 days; May 10, 10 days; May 15, 10 days; May 20, 10 days; May 25, 10 days; May 30, 10 days; June 5, 10 days; June 10, 10 days; June 15, 10 days; June 20, 10 days; June 25, 10 days; June 30, 10 days; July 5, 10 days; July 10, 10 days; July 15, 10 days; July 20, 10 days; July 25, 10 days; July 30, 10 days; August 5, 10 days; August 10, 10 days; August 15, 10 days; August 20, 10 days; August 25, 10 days; August 30, 10 days; September 5, 10 days; September 10, 10 days; September 15, 10 days; September 20, 10 days; September 25, 10 days; September 30, 10 days; October 5, 10 days; October 10, 10 days; October 15, 10 days; October 20, 10 days; October 25, 10 days; October 30, 10 days; November 5, 10 days; November 10, 10 days; November 15, 10 days; November 20, 10 days; November 25, 10 days; November 30, 10 days; December 5, 10 days; December 10, 10 days; December 15, 10 days; December 20, 10 days; December 25, 10 days; December 30,

World's Latest News of Financial and Industrial Markets

MARKET DISPLAYS BUOYANCY AFTER TRIPLE HOLIDAY

Accumulation of Buying Orders and Higher London Quotations Encourage the Operations of the Bulls.

STEEL'S NEW RECORD

The bulls, entrenched with many new orders accumulated over the triple holiday and the start of higher London quotations, started off the New York market this morning with higher prices for the specialties and a considerable display of strength throughout the list. United States Steel was again the wonder of the market, establishing a new high level during the first sales, selling up to 67 1/2. The preferred, somewhat inactive of late, rose in sympathy with the junior issue, going up to 121, a new high record for this stock.

It is said that the pool in Steel is the strongest Wall Street ever knew, representing hundreds of millions of dollars. Although the common stock is selling away above its highest figure when it was paying twice the present rate of dividend, the bulls are confidently talking of putting the stock to par. Of course, manipulation more than earnings has to do with the advance, for the present earnings of the company are away below those of 1907, and it is considered that even should the dividend rate be increased this year it will be not over 4 per cent, and the probability is that it will not be more than 3 per cent. It is the future that the market is discounting. It is calculated that a year hence the earnings of the corporation will justify par for the common stock.

After the first hour of trading the market broadened. Union Pacific, which has lagged behind somewhat, allowing Steel to take the lead, made a good advance. It opened up 1/2 at 180 1/2, and gained nearly a full point during the first hour. Southern Pacific started off at 129 1/2, and rose to 137 1/2. Canadian Pacific was in good demand at 2 points advance over Friday's closing price at 182, later reacting fractionally on profit taking. The advance in Canadian Pacific was attributed solely to the excellent showing of April earnings. The gross for April increased \$886,302. Since July 1, the gross increase amounted to \$2,906,739. This is considered a fine exhibit.

Reading was 1/4 higher at the opening at 133 1/2, and gained another point during the early sales. Great Northern and Northern Pacific were in demand at higher prices. Profit taking caused reactions from the top prices, but the under-tone was firm.

Some irregularity was shown by local stocks. Copper Range was up 1/4 at the opening at 82 and reacted 1/4. Calumet & Hecla was up 5 points at 66 1/2, and gained 5 points more to 67 1/2. Mass. Mining at 18 was unchanged. It later gained fractionally. North Butte was up 1/4 at 38 and after advancing fractionally sold off somewhat. New England Telephone opened up 1/4 at 133 and advanced to 133 1/2. Swift & Co. advanced from 100 to 110. Massachusetts Gas was active around 65 and 64 1/2. The preferred sold at 90.

A break in Mass. Mining to 15 was the feature of the early afternoon trading on the local market. Other securities were firm, but trading was generally quiet. There was some profit taking in Steel in the New York market, causing a fractional setback, but other stocks continued to gain. St. Paul sold up to 152 1/2, after opening at 150 1/2. Canadian Pacific sold above 182.

MARKET NEWS

John F. Stevens, former chief engineer of the Panama canal, has decided to go back into the service of James J. Hill, owner of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railroads, having finally severed his connection as first vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad.

NEW YORK—Practically all the important equipment companies report that they have had for 12 months. The present operations of the larger companies represent gains of from 20 to 50 per cent over the low mark of last year. All the equipment company officials expressing opinions on the subject predict a continued improvement.

CHICAGO—The American Railway Association is wrestling with the problem of the enormous loss occasioned by the tremendous car surplus in the hope of discovering some method of decreasing it. That the problem has become a serious one is shown by the statement that the railroads now have a sufficient number of idle cars to carry between 4,000,000,000 and 5,000,000,000 tons of freight one mile each way.

SHOE STORES SYNDICATED. DOVER, Del. The state department of Delaware has issued certificates of incorporation to the Chain Stores Syndicate, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000, to manufacture, sell and export shoes, rubber and footwear. The incorporators are John A. Schill, J. B. Shavin, Jr., M. G. Ryan, all of Philadelphia.

CORN PRODUCTS MEETING.

NEW YORK—At a special meeting of the Corn Products Refining Company held today the action of the directors authorizing an issue of \$10,000,000 5 per cent 25 year bonds was ratified. Of this issue \$5,000,000 will be issued now.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, three points lower on July and unchanged to three points on other months; June offered 10.80; July 10.74; August 10.73; 10.72 to 10.73.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:30 p. m.:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Last Sale. |
|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Am Beet Sugar | 59 | 59 1/2 | 59 | 59 1/2 |
| Am Copper | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| Am Car & Foundry | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Am Cotton Oil | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Am Locomotive | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Am Loco of 10 | 115 | 115 1/2 | 115 | 115 1/2 |
| Am Smelt & Re | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 | 94 1/2 |
| At Coast Line | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 127 1/2 |
| At St Fr now | 42 | 42 1/2 | 42 | 42 1/2 |
| Am Tel & Tel | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| Amcon | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 | 51 1/2 |
| Atchafson | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 | 109 1/2 |
| Atchafson pf. | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| Bals & Ohio | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Br Rpn Trans. | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 | 79 1/2 |
| Can Pac | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 |
| Can Leather | 30 | 30 1/2 | 30 | 30 1/2 |
| Can Trans. | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Cent of N J | 294 1/2 | 294 1/2 | 294 1/2 | 294 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 | 78 1/2 |
| Chf & Alton | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 | 71 1/2 |
| Col Fuel & Iron | 42 | 42 1/2 | 41 1/2 | 41 1/2 |
| Col Southern | 64 1/2 | 64 1/2 | 64 | 64 1/2 |
| Con Gas | 144 | 144 1/2 | 144 | 144 1/2 |
| Con Products | 154 1/2 | 154 1/2 | 154 | 154 1/2 |
| Del & Hudson | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Den & Rio Grande | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Electric | 55 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |
| General Electric | 161 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 161 1/2 | 161 1/2 |
| Genl of N Y | 147 | 147 1/2 | 147 | 147 1/2 |
| Illinois Cent | 74 1/2 | 74 1/2 | 74 | 74 1/2 |
| Inter-Mt | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| Kap City So | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 | 46 1/2 |
| Kansas & Texas | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 | 46 1/2 |
| Missouri Pa | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Nat Lead | 87 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 87 1/2 |
| N Y C & M 2d pref. | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| N Y C & M 3d pref. | 130 1/2 | 130 1/2 | 130 | 130 1/2 |
| N Y N H & H | 171 | 171 1/2 | 171 | 171 1/2 |
| Northern Pa | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 | 147 1/2 |
| Northern Pac | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 | 182 1/2 |
| Ontario & Western | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 | 49 1/2 |
| Pennsylvania | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 134 1/2 |
| People's Gas | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Tressed St Car | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
| Reading | 155 1/2 | 155 1/2 | 155 | 155 1/2 |
| Republ Steel | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Rock Island | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Rock Island pf. | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Sloss-Shef S & L | 84 | 84 1/2 | 84 | 84 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 |
| Southern Railway | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| St Paul | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 | 150 1/2 |
| Texas Pacific | 34 | 34 1/2 | 34 | 34 1/2 |
| Union Pacific | 189 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 189 1/2 | 189 1/2 |
| U S Rubber | 112 | 112 1/2 | 112 | 112 1/2 |
| U S Rubber pf. | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 | 59 1/2 |
| U S Steel | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| U S Steel pf. | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| Walsh | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Western Union | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 | 75 1/2 |
| Westinghouse | 84 | 84 1/2 | 84 | 84 1/2 |
| Wisconsin Cent | 59 | 59 1/2 | 59 | 59 1/2 |

BONDS.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Last Sale. |
|----------------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|
| Am T & T conv | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 | 104 1/2 |
| Atchafson 4s | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 | 100 1/2 |
| B R T 4s | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Interboro 4 1/2s | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Japan 4 1/2s | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 |
| Japan 4 1/2s new | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| N Y C 1917s new | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| N Y C 4 1/2s 1958 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| N Y C 4 1/2s new | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| N Y N H & H 3 1/2s | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Penn 5s 1915 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 | 91 1/2 |
| Rock Island 4s | 100 | 100 1/2 | 100 | 100 1/2 |
| Rock Island 4 1/2s | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| Rock Island 5s | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| U P 4 1/2s | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 |
| U S Steel 5s | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Walsh 4 1/2s | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 |
| Wisconsin Central 4s | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 | 55 1/2 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Opening. | High. | Low. | Last Sale. |
|---------------|----------|---------|---------|------------|
| 2s registered | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| do coupon | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| 3s registered | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| do coupon | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Small bonds | 102 | 102 1/2 | 102 | 102 1/2 |
| 4s registered | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| do coupon | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Panama 5s | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Panama 1988s | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Dist Col 5s | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Philippine 4s | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |

THE GRAIN MARKET.

C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc. of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, received the following from their Chicago correspondent:

Wheat—The wheat market was active and strong this morning, advancing readily. The July led the advance as was natural. The later deliveries followed slowly. The July, however, was influenced by the uncertainty as to the bull tremendous premiums for cash wheat. The later deliveries were effected by the crop and weather news, and by the strength in July. There were no reports of cables so that the conditions were local. The Oklahoma state crop has considerable influence on the July wheat to be cut this year will be a material factor in the July wheat movement. Weather conditions over the West and Northwest.

Corn—The market was fairly active and firm. Prices were influenced by the strength in wheat and by the advance in the wheat markets at all points.

Oats—There was also fairly active and very small movement and the strength in other grains. Crop and weather news was quite favorable.

CORN PRODUCTS MEETING.

NEW YORK—At a special meeting of the Corn Products Refining Company held today the action of the directors authorizing an issue of \$10,000,000 5 per cent 25 year bonds was ratified. Of this issue \$5,000,000 will be issued now.

THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, three points lower on July and unchanged to three points on other months; June offered 10.80; July 10.74; August 10.73; 10.72 to 10.73.

FUSHIMI IS FAIR PATRON.

TOKIO—Prince Fushimi has been appointed patron of the Anglo-Japanese exhibition. He was the representative of Japan at the St. Louis exposition.

TRADING IN WHEAT BY JAMES PATTEN DEFENDED BY HILL

SEATTLE, Wash.—James A. Patten's wheat trading was defended by J. J. Hill, chairman of the Great Northern Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exhibiting build.

"It is a mistake to say James A. Patten cornered the wheat market. It is merely a case of a man taking advantage of an opportunity. It has been but a few years since it was estimated that the average consumption of wheat per annum in this country was six bushels, but now the experts argue that it is seven bushels. The census of 1910 will show that we have a population of 90,000,000, which will mean that we will require for our own use 630,000,000 bushels hereafter.

"We raise now probably 650,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States with good crop conditions. This will leave us but 20,000,000 bushels as a surplus for export, while in the past we have exported upward of 120,000,000 bushels per annum. So one can see that we will need all our wheat to feed our own people. Within the next five years the wheat of eastern Washington will be shipped eastward to feed the people of eastern and central western states.

"And in considering these facts it must be remembered that the number of livestock consumed last year was 1,000,000 fewer than the year previous. When farmers of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska can get 65 cents a bushel for corn at the country station they will not endure the risks and the labor incident to hog raising, but will sell all their grain."

RAILWAY EARNINGS

UNION PACIFIC.

| | April. | May. | June. | Year to date. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Gross revenue | \$8,242,876 | \$8,242,876 | \$8,242,876 | \$24,728,628 |
| Net revenue | 2,711,520 | 2,711,520 | 2,711,520 | 8,134,560 |
| Gross revenue | 65,368,199 | 65,368,199 | 65,368,199 | 196,104,597 |
| Net revenue | 21,891,893 | 21,891,893 | 21,891,893 | 65,675,780 |

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

| | April. | May. | June. | Year to date. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Gross revenue | \$9,928,273 | \$9,928,273 | \$9,928,273 | \$29,784,819 |
| Net revenue | 3,048,852 | 3,048,852 | 3,048,852 | 9,146,556 |
| Gross revenue | 100,151,826 | 100,151,826 | 100,151,826 | 300,455,478 |
| Net revenue | 33,259,818 | 33,259,818 | 33,259,818 | 99,779,454 |

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

| | April. | May. | June. | Year to date. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Gross revenue | \$2,316,003 | \$2,316,003 | \$2,316,003 | \$6,948,009 |
| Net revenue | 780,909 | 780,909 | 780,909 | 2,342,727 |
| Gross revenue | 21,558,462 | 21,558,462 | 21,558,462 | 64,675,386 |
| Net revenue | 7,034,707 | 7,034,707 | 7,034,707 | 21,104,121 |

N. Y. ONT. & WESTERN.

| | April. | May. | June. | Year to date. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| Gross revenue | \$680,807 | \$680,807 | \$680,807 | \$2,042,421 |
| Net revenue | 210,150 | 210,150 | 210,150 | 630,450 |
| Gross revenue | 107,202 | 107,202 | 107,202 | 321,606 |
| Net revenue | 35,725 | 35,725 | 35,725 | 107,175 |

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

| | April. | May. | June. | Year to date. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Gross earnings | \$6,884,038 | \$6,884,038 | \$6,884,038 | \$20,652,114 |
| Net earnings | 2,143,500 | 2,143,500 | 2,143,500 | 6,430,500 |
| Gross earnings | 63,342,527 | 63,342,527 | 63,342,527 | 190,027,581 |
| Net earnings | 20,600,000 | 20,600,000 | 20,600,000 | 61,800,000 |

MO. KAN. & TEXAS RY.

| | April. | May. | June. | Year to date. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Gross revenue | \$2,001,753 | \$2,001,753 | \$2,001,753 | \$6,005,259 |
| Net revenue | 691,633 | 691,633 | 691,633 | 2,074,900 |
| Gross revenue | 21,619,520 | 21,619,520 | 21,619,520 | 64,858,560 |
| Net revenue | 7,484,291 | 7,484,291 | 7,484,291 | 22,452,873 |

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT.

| | April. | May. | June. | Year to date. |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Gross revenue | \$57,649 | \$57,649 | \$57,649 | \$172,947 |
| Net revenue | 23,739 | 23,739 | 23,739 | 71,217 |
| Gross revenue | 273,614 | 273,614 | 273,614 | 820,842 |
| Net revenue | 88,284 | 88,284 | 88,284 | 264,852 |

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.

| | April. | May. | June. | Year to date. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Gross revenue | \$1,875,388 | \$1,875,388 | \$1,875,388 | \$5,626,164 |
| Net revenue | 3,117,256 | 3,117,256 | 3,117,256 | 9,351,768 |
| Gross revenue | 45,590,225 | 45,590,225 | 45,590,225 | 136,770,675 |
| Net revenue | 10,558,773 | 10,558,773 | 10,558,773 | 31,676,320 |

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.

| | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 3,172,017 | 314,283 | Cine Junction 4s..... |
| ERN-FLORIDA. | 652,640 | Mass Gas 4 1/2 s rets.... |
| 837,581 | 84,700 | United Fruit 4 1/2 s..... |
| 1,772,283 | *11,097 | U S Steel Corp 5s..... |
| RAILROAD. | | West Tel 5s..... |

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

In the Home,

Frequently Christian Science comes to a home darkened by dishonesty, self-will, sensuality, stinginess, worldliness or general incompatibility. Christian Science shows one how to unclasp the chains of dishonesty; replace self-will with Love's will; give up the unrest of sensuality for the peace of purity; find the gladness of benevolence; exchange wearisome worldliness for the world of spiritual bliss; and in becoming at one with God, find unity with one another.

In the home where Christian Science is exemplified, the mental atmosphere is kept pure and joyful. The members live in mutual respect and confidence. No bickering nor faultfinding enter their conversation, neither are disease and sin topics for discussion. Each strives to give the others full mental freedom, knowing that as each finds the true way to act according to Principle's guidance, he will help the others and himself while a personal sense of control would only work harm.

The one in the home who first awakens to the presence and power of God as taught in Christian Science has a holy task before him. This task is not to preach the letter of Christian Science to the other members of the household, nor to withdraw himself from them. It is to exemplify its teachings in self-control, in better health, in unselfish living. In brief, it is to show forth the "fruit of the Spirit" (Gal. v. 22, 23).

While Christian Science gives one a clearer concept of others' shortcomings as well as his own, it does not give license to spend time in criticism or in grief because of others' faults. It teaches us to cast the beam out of our own eye to search deeply within for that which offends us in another.

Mrs. Eddy, in that wonderfully illuminating and helpful article "Taking Offence" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 223), tells us: "We should go forth into life with the smallest expectations, but with the largest patience; with a keen relish for and appreciation of everything beautiful, great and good; but with a temper so genial that the friction of the world shall not wear upon our sensibilities; with an equanimity so settled, that no passing breath nor accidental disturbance shall agitate or ruffle it." This lesson well learned and practiced, the Christian Scientist becomes a light and a joy to his home and will prove the truth of Jesus' statement, "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."

Fortunate indeed is that household

whose members turn to Christian Science together and all set up the same standard of right thinking and living. This does not lessen each one's responsibility, nor obviate the necessity for doing his full share toward making the home harmonious. That which each has called "my will" must be laid down for an active recognition of God's government.

Flowers Grew in Jesus' Path

There is a legend of Jesus which says that as he walked away, on the morning of his resurrection, sweet flowers grew in the path behind him. The legend is true in a spiritual sense—wherever his footsteps have pressed the earth, all these 19 centuries, flowers have sprung up—flowers of love, of kindness, of gentleness, of thoughtfulness, says the Toronto World. We represent Christ today, and if we fail to make little garden spots about us where we live and where we work, we are not fulfilling our mission, nor obeying the teaching that we should be in the world what he was in the world, repeating his life of love among men. It costs but little to be a blessing to others.

No pleasure is comparable to standing upon the vantage-ground of truth.—Bacon.

Something About the Panama Canal

An authoritative word on the situation at Panama is spoken by Forbes Lindsay in the Review of Reviews. He says:

The French broke down in an attempt to construct a sea-level channel. After the failure of the original company, the receiver appointed an international board to examine the problem. The Comité Technique, composed of seven French members and an equal number of foreigners, was the most talented body that has ever investigated the subject. It devised a plan for a high-level canal with locks. The present project is an amplification of that plan, governed by the same principles and repeating many of its important features. Five separate bodies of eminently able engineers have passed upon it, and have given it their indorsement. The only adverse opinion of any considerable weight was that of the majority of the board of consulting engineers. But their chief objection was based on doubts as to the safety of the large locks proposed, which the best authorities of this country confidently assert can be built and operated without any danger of failure.

All the accepted canal lines run

A Man Without a Complaint

Hilaire Belloc says he has met an absolutely contented man. Will readers guess at the station in life of this prodigy? Was he a king of nations, of cotton or coal oil? Was he a successful artist or the cynosure of neighboring eyes for his newest motor car? Was he Wilbur Wright or Jack Binns, or "Kelley at the bat"? No, you will all agree that he could not be one of these. He must be obscure in station and of a limited income—we see that at a glance. We know that he has to work for his living most of the hours of every day. Mr. Belloc says he is a conductor on a London bus, that he walks a mile to and from his home at either end of his long day, that he has unbelievably low wages, eight children and no bad habits, yet is perfectly contented with his lot. His one approach to discontent is stirred by the querulous humor of the bus driver, who, with all the advantages possible for man's enjoyment—fresh air, plenty doing, always somebody alongside to listen, and the supreme glory of handling horses, yet must needs grumble, forsooth, at the weather. It developed that the weather never suits the bus driver. It is either too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry. The conductor, swaying on the diminutive back step of the conveyance, knows no greater excitement than the handling of bundles and squirming babies. Yet Mr. Belloc came upon him clinging to his rail and whistling a genial little air softly to himself, and in the course of a mile of chat heard not one word that betrayed envy or impatience or greed of more prosperity.

A Daughter of the Venetian Republic



CATHARINE CORNARO, QUEEN OF CYPRUS.

Famous portrait painted by Titian now in Uffizi gallery at Florence.

The story of Catharine Cornaro is a romantic tale enough. Through political intrigue the young Prince Giorgio of Cyprus was at one time a fugitive in Venice. Here he saw by chance one day the young daughter of the house of Cornaro, who opened her father's door

to rescue him from the glib attack of a party of the Venetian hippoiti. It was only a short time after this that Giorgio was recalled to Cyprus and crowned its king.

The island of Cyprus was for many reasons a land much to be desired and

Venice had long had her eye upon it. Citizens of the Venetian republic had territory there, among them an uncle of Catharine. One day, during an audience with the young King, the Venetian merchant cleverly introduced the name of his niece, Catharine, and presently showed her portrait to Giorgio. The story runs that, admiring it greatly, he gazed at it long, and finally recalled the momentary meeting in Venice some months before. He expressed his determination to make the young girl his Queen. But the astute Venetian bade him move cautiously, not to offend the other more powerful families of Venice. So it was arranged that an envoy should go to Venice and ask for a daughter of Venice to share the throne of the young ruler of Cyprus.

When the day came 72 young ladies met in the great audience hall of the palace of the Doges—the low building that stands next to St. Mark's Cathedral in the familiar photographs—and were introduced to the envoy from Cyprus, who was to choose a bride for his master. The account says that they were all adorned with great gorgeousness except one, the youngest of them all, Catharine of the house of Cornaro, only 14 years old. She was dressed in simple white. And it was upon her that the envoy's choice fell.

She was thereupon adopted as the "daughter of the Republic" and a splendid marriage feast was made in which all Venice was glorious. Music and color and gondolas full of beautifully dressed people made the canals gay. The state barge, wonderfully carved and ornamented with gold and colors and rowed by scarlet oars and with trailing silks floating over the sides and down into the water, as one may see them today on festive occasions in Venice, conveyed her out of the city to her new kingdom. Here she was a happy Queen for five years till she finally found herself alone, defending the throne for her child against the demands and threats of Venice. She maintained the integrity of Cyprus for years, but finally was forced to yield the island up to Venice. She returned home and was received with the same pomp and ceremony that had attended her departure. She was still called the Queen of Cyprus. She was given a palace up in the mountains at Asolo where she held court for many years. Here she was beloved for her charities and sweet concern for others and her home was a center for all that was best in those old days of turmoil, a place where artists and musicians and poets loved to come. Titian came and painted the famous portrait which now hangs in the Uffizi gallery at Florence, and perpetuates the memory of a courageous, generous and loving woman.

La Bella Italia

Probably the most celebrated view in Europe is the view down from the southern declivities of the Alps on to the Lombard plain, the first view which the northern visitor coming through the misty mountain barrier gets of Italy. At the same time it owes its fame and the place it holds in the human imagination by no means only to its actual beauty, but in great part also to the ideas and thoughts which it represents, which it unfolds suddenly to the gazer's eyes. It is altogether impossible to dissociate the influence of Italian scenery from the influence of Italian life.

So says a writer in the London Post, and explains that while many Swiss villages have the characteristics of northern Italy's beauty they do not make the same impression because we see them through the medium of Swiss ideas. He says:

It is this Italian philosophy of life which, much more than we think, is the secret of Italy's fascination. Italian life is less a struggle after things unobtainable than a kindly appreciation of things attained. It is not always, as we say, "steering the line." It allows itself a little slack to ever and anon upon. The shepherd boys' flute among the ruins of Paestum. The grasscutter on the slopes of the hills above Sorrento wakes you in the morning with his singing. They are not prospering particularly, but they are enjoying life. No, it is not the climate. It is simply that it is their wish to be happy, whereas it is our wish to make money and get on. We both got what we try for.

Mombasa

You possibly think of Mombasa, where Roosevelt landed, as a sort of pioneer outpost on the edge of the world. As a matter of fact, Mombasa was on the map 200 years before Columbus discovered America and it is a somewhat prosperous city of 27,000 people. It is the terminus of the Uganda railroad, and has a steel pier and stone wharves. The protective citadel, which still stands as a part of the town's fortifications, was started by the Arabs in the seventh century. You may not have heard much of Mombasa, but it isn't because it is a new city, built to make one end of a railroad or a landing-place for ex-Présidents.—Acheson Globe.

Oh, how high will grow our thought if we but live the truth that God has taught!—Selected.

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I Shall Be Satisfied

Far out of sight, while yet the flesh enfolds us
Lies the fair country where our hearts abide,
And of its bliss is naught more wondrous told us
Than these few words, "I shall be satisfied."

"I shall be satisfied!" The spirit's yearning
For sweet companionship with kindred minds—
The silent love that meets here no returning
The inspiration that no language finds.

Shall they be satisfied? The soul's vague longings,
The aching void which nothing earthly fills?
Oh, what desires upon my heart are thronging
As I look upward to the heavenly hills.

Thither my weak and weary steps are tending,
Savior and Lord, with thy frail child abide!
Guide me towards Home, where, all my wanderings ending,
I shall see Thee, and shall be satisfied.
—Anonymous.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

WHAT WORD IS THIS?



ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE.

Central Acrostic:

C A S T E
R E P A Y
B E A R S
W O R L D
B E R R Y
C R O W D
R O W E L

A SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF POTTERY

The evolution of pottery from its first crude efforts to the wonderful and artistic productions of today is an interesting study. The first products were made in the shapes of the vessels then in common use. Where shells were used as drinking cups we find pottery taking the shape of shells; other vessels show

clearly that they were modeled after the gourds used for water carrying. In South America the native women were accustomed to cover their gourd vessels with soft clay to make them withstand the heat; their baskets they often lined with clay to keep them from being destroyed by the hot stones that they threw in to boil their food. The

gourds and wicker baskets being destroyed, the more durable clay forms were left and there was their first crude pottery.

Pottery grew out of basketry and the most common method of making pottery, the coiling method, was without doubt copied from the coiled basket. The clay is rolled out and then cut into narrow strips and coiled on itself.

Kilns made of brick were early used in Egypt. One of these kilns is represented on an old Egyptian wall painting. It is a circular brick chamber under which is a space for the fire.

Primitive attempts at ornamentation were made by scratching lines and simple geometrical forms on the soft clay with a sharp stick. The surface of the coiled ware was made more beautiful by pinching the coils at regular intervals. In order to be carried, natural vessels, such as ostrich eggs, coconut shells, gourds, etc., were fastened with cords. When pottery replaced these old vessels, the people copied the cords in the ornaments on the pottery. An old piece of pottery in the museum at Oxford illustrates this.

After a time the Pueblo women and also the potters of Africa began to use relief ornaments and color in their decoration. Red and black was the most common combination at first. The early pottery of the American Indians shows a wonderful artistic sense. The rude jars are decorated with simple but beautiful conventional designs that are adapted with perfect nicety and an innate sense of fitness to the form of the vessel. The Indians knew nothing of glaze or the potter's wheel. They sometimes used slip, a wash made by grinding clay thin and then mixing it with water, to aid in decoration or to give a finer surface.

The Greeks were masters in form and in decoration. Bands of conventionalized lines carefully and gracefully accented the shape of the vase, and a frieze of figures illustrating old mythological tales adorned the body.

To Egypt, the Nile land rich in materials for pottery, we are indebted for the discovery, about 4000 years B. C., of the potter's wheel.

Homer often alludes to the potter's

There are degrees of proficiency in knowledge of the world. It is sufficient to our present purpose to indicate three. One class live to the utility of the symbol, esteeming health and wealth as a final good. Another class live above this mark to the beauty of the symbol, as the poet and artist and the naturalist. A third class live above the beauty of the symbol to the beauty of the thing signified; these are wise men. The first class have common sense, the second taste, and the third spiritual perception.—Emerson.

Children's Department

Children Making and Acting Plays

Of an entertainment in an East Side school in New York lately, the Times says:

The first play was Aesop's "The Fox and the Crow" fable, given by two little boys, possibly 7 years old. The scenery was a chair with an artificial branch of cherry tree upon it. The crow, a tiny fellow, wore black paper wings and hopped into the chair seat, thus representing Aesop's bird perched on the branch of the tree. Then the fox came along and got the cheese by begging the crow to sing. The crow delivered his vain caws, quite rapt in the dramatic situation.

A class of boys about a year older gave the fable of the old man and his grandson. Little Micael Duorpsky, who was the fretful housewife, did his part so well that some of the visitors really thought he was a girl in a long skirt. There was another play which the children made up, founded on Aesop's "Bundle of Sticks."

The singing was done by the girls, very prettily and sweetly, not at all like the noise which passed for school singing 10 years ago. As for the folk-dancing, it was so lively and charming that some of the guests could hardly refrain from joining in.

Baby Pianist

Mozart's piano-playing achievement at the age of 4 seems to be destined by Pili Osorio, a young lady pianist whom the London Mail protests is only 3 years old. She has already made a musical reputation in Berlin. She plays Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Mozart, and on May 4 made her debut in London at the Blüthner Hall, Wigmore street. Miss Osorio's half brother, Pepito Arriola, has been compared to Mozart him-

A Spring Morning

Young 'uns on de jogglin' board,
Shoutin' an' a-singin'
Swallow in de ol' time gourd
Swingin' an' a-singin'!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Holidays in Illinois

The complete list of legal holidays in Illinois is now as follows:

Jan. 1—New Year's day.
Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday.
May 30—Memorial Day.
July 4—Independence day.
September, first Monday—Labor day.
Oct. 12—Columbus day.
November, last Thursday—Thanksgiving day.
Dec. 25—Christmas.

No thought is beautiful which is not just, and no thought can be just which is not founded on truth.—Addison.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, June 1, 1909.

The Gates of the Seattle Exposition Open Today

THERE are a few things connected with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, whose gates were thrown open for the first time today, which demand for it special attention and which are creditable alike to the city in which the \$10,000,000 enterprise was financed without government aid, to the state of Washington and to the entire new Northwest. The exposition was planned with greater regard for originality than any great fair that has been held in this country during recent years. Though in extent and cost, of course, it is not comparable with the Chicago and St. Louis expositions, it will have the compensatory attraction of novelty, inasmuch as it will exhibit the products, natural and artificial, of a territory which is practically unknown to the people of the United States on this side of the Rocky mountains.

It has a magnificent setting between two beautiful fresh water lakes—Washington and Union—its principal avenue, Rainier, being in direct line with the 14,000-foot snow-capped mountain peak of that name. From the grounds may be viewed not only this giant sentinel of the Pacific but its companions, Mounts Olympus and Baker, whose stately and graceful summits on clear days will appear to be within walking distance.

Unlike too many previous expositions which have left little more than pleasant memories behind, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific fair will bequeath some beautiful and substantial structures to posterity. In appropriating \$1,000,000 to the exposition, the state of Washington stipulated that \$600,000 of the sum should be expended in the erection of three buildings so designed as to be available for educational purposes at the close of the fair, and which should become the property of the young and vigorous University of Washington, on the campus of which the great show is being held.

Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, New York, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Nebraska have handsome state buildings on the grounds, and these, with the structures which are intended to house the various classes of exhibits, the United States government building, the auditorium and numerous service buildings, pagodas, etc., constitute a very handsome and picturesque architectural group.

As the amusement avenue of the Chicago fair was the Midway, so the cosmopolitan thoroughfare of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition, following the Pike at St. Louis and the Trail at Portland, is to go down to fame as "The Pay Streak"—which is, perhaps, the most appropriate name as yet chosen for this department of an exposition, everything considered.

The country, which, it is believed, will be well represented in the attendance at this fair, will be glad to learn that it has been a success in every particular. There is no reason to believe that it will be anything else.

AN AUTOMOBILE endurance test of a rather extraordinary character began in New York city today when Mayor McClellan gave the signal for the departure of the ten machines in the contest upon their 4000-mile journey across the continent.

The trip is one practically from ocean to ocean, although it begins on Manhattan island and will end in the exposition grounds at Seattle, and its results will be scarcely less interesting to automobilists and to automobile makers than to those who are concerned in the good roads movement.

It will be recalled that many of the cross-continent automobile undertakings have not been in the past remarkable for the success attending them, as a consequence mainly of the very bad condition of the roadways in many states. Of late years there has been a striving for the betterment of the highways in some sections, and this contest should determine, among other things, the degree to which this striving has triumphed.

The automobiles which take part in the contest will stand for interests a great deal wider and more important than those represented by the names they bear. It is a matter of no small moment, not only to the automobile trade, but to the public, to learn from a trial of this kind to what extent the endurance of the motor car has been increased. The great multitude of men who have not as yet become possessed of automobiles, not having the means to indulge in them as a luxury, but who are eagerly watching their development along practical lines, will be among the earliest to recognize the economic value of every step taken to increase the stability of the machines. That the automobile can be successfully put to tests now which would have wrecked it a few years ago is encouraging to the thousands—even the tens of thousands—who will gladly invest in motor cars when they become convinced that the investment has a permanency of an investment in a good horse or a good wagon, for instance.

The present test will be one of the severest to which the horseless carriage has ever been subjected. At the same time it will probably be one of the fairest. Everybody who makes an automobile, everybody who owns one, and everybody who hopes to own one, will be very deeply interested in its outcome.

New York Public Schools and Public Education

SOME facts just made public with regard to what the greatest city in the country is doing for public education, on the more material side of the account, cannot fail to be interesting and should not fail to be impressive. At the present time New York city is erecting no less than twenty-four school buildings, all of which are under contract to be ready for occupancy next January. Twelve of these are in Brooklyn, seven in Manhattan, two in the Bronx and three in Queens. All are of the highest standard of construction.

Exclusive of these, there are at present in the city 522 public schools. Within five years, ninety-six new buildings and 134 additions have been erected. Among the new buildings were seven high schools. In the period named 170 school building sites have been acquired, upon some of which buildings have not as yet been erected. An idea of the cost of providing educational facilities for the children of the metropolis may be obtained from the fact that the site for a school building on the lower East Side, exclusive of one lot which

the city already owned, cost through condemnation proceedings \$572,000.

According to a recent report of Superintendent Snyder, a modern school building containing 100 class-rooms costs at the rate of about \$6000 a room. However, one recently erected, containing fifty-three class-rooms, cost \$7236 a room. It cost at the rate of \$225 for each of its pupils to erect the Morris High school, one of the newest of the great public school buildings of the city. This cost included the installation of elevators, the heating and sanitary equipment, etc., and the total expenditure upon the building, including the cost of the site, was only a trifle more than the cost of the East Side site alluded to, or \$592,000. Real property, of course, is much cheaper in outlying sections than in or near business districts, especially in Manhattan.

The cost of public education in all of the great cities of the country consumes a very large part of the revenue from taxation. The budget appropriation of the department of education in New York city has been running of late years between \$24,000,000 and \$30,000,000.

No country in the world spends as much as ours on public education. This statement is true whether it be taken as having reference to the per capita or the total cost of schooling for our nearly 18,000,000 of enrolled pupils. And notwithstanding the enormous price which is paid for it annually, there is an almost universal conviction that no work in which the public is engaged makes a larger return in net profits.

Germany's Finance Reform

PRINCE BUELOW's parliamentary coalition has failed to carry the imperial finance reform. It is not equal to the task because too heterogeneous. The national Liberal and Radical members of the finance committee have withdrawn from the sessions as a protest against the attitude of their former allies, the Conservatives. The objection is the latter's renewed friendship with the Center party, whose power had been temporarily checked by Prince Buelow's coalition. Conservatives, Centrists and Poles, together, command the majority necessary to carry the finance reform. Why, then, is it not carried?

The answer is: First, because the schedule of taxes by which the Conservatives propose to find the necessary funds for the regeneration of the imperial finances, is regarded as unacceptable because wholly favorable to agrarian interests and is therefore opposed by all the Liberal elements representing industrial Germany, as well as the governments of the individual German states. Second, because Prince Buelow says he would never deign to accept the measure at the hands of the Center party, the Poles and the rebellious Conservatives; that he would rather dissolve the Reichstag.

But a dissolution of the Reichstag would necessarily have the effect of intensifying party feeling and party interests, when it is felt that the very opposite effect is needed. The German people are thoroughly aroused. They have no patience with the interminable bickerings of the parties. That party interest must stand back is everywhere demanded. The man in the street has awakened to the fact that the stability of the German empire depends ultimately on the soundness of its finances. As a matter of fact, the struggle is no longer between the parties, but between the German people and its representatives in Parliament. This is a unique situation. It has been hinted that out of the public agitation may grow parliamentary responsibility as understood in western Europe—the responsibility of the premier, or chancellor, to the people instead of to the sovereign.

An opportunity for bringing about such a radical change might come if Prince Buelow failed to obtain a more favorable constellation by an appeal to the country. It is believed that both the Socialists and the Centrists would be the gainers by general elections at this time. Then the chancellor would have to come to terms with the victorious Center party or resign. He might resign rather than humble himself and see the Centrists reoccupy the position of arbiters, as of yore. But would not his resignation before a hostile majority establish a precedent pointing to parliamentary responsibility? Here, therefore, the coming and going of a chancellor has been wholly dependent on the imperial arbitrium. It is patent that the German people are passing through a determinative phase in their national life. The chancellor may lose and go, or he may win and stay; but this is certain: The German people will shortly have their finances put in order once for all.

A PARSEE has just been granted American citizenship. The fact is of interest because the Parsees are a remarkable people and because an appeal by the government appears possible.

That there should exist some doubt as to the ethnic plane of the Parsee stock is pardonable. The Parsees are scarcely known even by name outside of tropical Asia, and the gentleman who has just been granted United States citizenship is very likely the first of his race to apply for naturalization. Descendants of Persian refugees who fled the fallen realm of the Sassanides and its Mussulman conquerors early in the eighth century, the modern Parsees have risen to a high degree of influence and prosperity throughout the east, but especially in India, their adopted country. The Parsees are remarkable for two things: they have made themselves indispensable to the Anglo-Indian administration; they have acquired such colossal interests in the agriculture and commerce of the east, from Egypt to Japan, that their financial credit is literally unlimited. Yet their total number does not reach 100,000. Perhaps a tenth of these still inhabit the old home, around the Persian cities of Yazd and Kerman, maintaining their ancestral faith in the midst of their hostile Moslem brethren.

As the nearest kin to the Armenian nation, this handful of pure Persians has an especial interest for Americans. Armenians are freely admitted to American citizenship; their Christian faith and traditions, their isolation, and their misfortunes have always strongly appealed to the Anglo-Saxon world. While not of the same faith, the Parsees are of the same race; they speak an Aryan tongue derived from Zend, a sister language of ancient Armenian; their commercial, agricultural and administrative aptitudes are of the same order; their stock is as pure as that of their Christian kin, and far purer than the Moslem Persian.

The remarkable prosperity of the Parsee communities would seem to preclude their immigration to our shores except on a very limited scale. It would not be strange if the gentleman in question should remain for some time the only representative of the race among American citizens.

A Parsee-American

THERE is said to be a universal desire among the Liberians that this country extend protection to the republic; also a desire for American capital. The American Liberian commission has left Monrovia on a journey of investigation along the borders and the coast line. The results of their labors will presumably determine the extent to which Americans will interest themselves, in a financial, educational and possibly administrative way, in the future of the country. It is perhaps somewhat disconcerting to read that Liberians would be glad to have Americans run their finances, customs service, mining and agricultural departments, superintend the educational system and reform the army. If correctly reported, this would mean that the Liberians regard their past efforts as a flat failure and their future as most uncertain.

Liberia borders on British Sierra Leone in the west, and on the French West Africa on the north and east. The interior of the republic, inhabited by mostly savage natives, has been a source of serious concern to the colored settlers from America, and their inability to maintain order along the more remote borders was bound to be unpleasantly felt in the British and French territories.

The plan conceived in 1822 by American philanthropists to open a colony for American freedmen was of the noblest. It was also daring, but it would have succeeded had another strip of the African coast been selected. The idea was no doubt to return the freedman to his original home, but aside from the fact that the Guinea coast was merely an approach to that home, the long sojourn of the race in the southern states made that choice an unfortunate one. Yet until a generation ago, Africa offered many unoccupied strips excellently adapted for such a purpose.

The Liberian problem is an interesting one and there seems to be no reason why conditions should not be very greatly improved by the aid of American enterprise. To that end it is necessary for Liberia to give up all misapprehensions concerning the motives of the colonial powers. England, it should be remembered, has frequently aided Liberia, while France is now engaged in the task of completely organizing her vast West African possessions. Their cooperation will be of great value to the Liberians and their American friends.

This Has a Businesslike Appearance

WHEN the government's forest preservation work is talked of in these days, it becomes necessary to talk of it in large figures. The fact that 194,500,000 acres of forest land are now in charge of the forest service at Washington will strike the average man as an encouraging circumstance, especially when he considers that it is only within the last few years that the work of preserving the remnant of our forests and of creating new timber lands has been seriously undertaken. However, the most encouraging phase of the matter is the systematic manner in which the forest service is being handled. There is no longer any haphazard work. Intelligence and orderliness mark every step taken and the labor is divided up among specialists who bring out the best results obtainable in the speediest manner possible.

The office of operation attends in each district to the protection and administration of the national forests, employs engineers, investigates claims, etc.; the office of grazing looks after the range, etc.; the office of silviculture makes a special study of the management of timbered lands, etc., and the office of products attends to ways and means for utilizing wood and timber in order to make the business of forestry both economical and profitable.

The details attendant upon all of these departments are interesting and important, but the paramount thing is that the movement toward conservation and reforestation is not a mere emotion, but, rather, bears all the marks of a fixed determination. A single bureau of the government directed by an earnest man who is moved by an honest purpose to work out a problem of vital importance to his fellow-countrymen will accomplish more than an army of enthusiasts impelled by devotion to the latest fad, whether the fad has a leaning toward conservation of our natural resources or to some other phrase-making activity.

HON. THOMAS C. DAWSON, the new United States minister to Chile, is taking his post under auspicious conditions. Never have the relations between the two countries been more satisfactory, never has Chile commanded more influence on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic, never has this country been better known by Latin-Americans than at the present time. Mr. Dawson comes from one of our most difficult missions in this hemisphere—the legation at Bogota. He will find a vast difference between the two republics, not only the difference between a tropical and a temperate zone, but that essential difference between a purely Spanish-speaking republic and one largely and permanently influenced by Anglo-Saxon thought, stock and enterprise.

What is of especial interest just now is the promising news that Chile is beginning to feel the awakening of the American exporter to the great possibilities of South America. An increasing number of efficient salesmen, reasonably familiar with the language of the country, has of late canvassed the entire Chilean coast with highly encouraging results. And, better still, American houses have not only improved their methods of packing and shipping but have actually begun to adapt themselves to Latin-American needs both as to goods and credit.

Chile has repeatedly shown self-control and a desire for peace during the last few years. Her international prestige has risen in consequence, and as the dominant factor on the west coast of South America, her influence not only reaches as far north as Panama but even beyond to San Salvador. If the latter republic has been able to protect herself from complications within and without it is due to the officers sent her by the Chilean government, who have a most efficient instrument of defense in her small army.

By the completion of the Panama canal, and even before, the intercourse between Chile and the United States is bound to grow very important. It is probable that Valparaiso will be more familiar to American travelers and business men than most other Pacific ports. If it is gratifying to know that the American exporter is at last committed to a vigorous campaign on the Chilean market, there is still the necessity of a propaganda for increased travel to the Latin Pacific as the only means of bringing about that closer union of American nations which is so essential for the future of the Panama canal.

Americans in Liberia

Chile and the United States